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WILLIAM GILDER, journalist, Arctic voyager, and brother of the editor of the *Century*, is peculiarly interesting just now, writes a New York correspondent. He is about to set out again in search of the North Pole. He proposes to do it on his own hook. He asks no one to go with him, and he starts from this city entirely alone. Gilder may be theoretical, but he is also eminently practical. No man has had more experience in Arctic regions, and certainly no man has ever learned more by such experience. He spent two years with Schwatka in King William's Land in search of relics of the Franklin expedition, and he was on the Rogers when she was burned while she was seeking the Jeannette. He went across Siberia alone in the dead of winter, and telegraphed the first news of the destruction of the vessel to America. Gilder bases all his hopes of success on the Esquimaux. He lived with them on terms of perfect equality for two years, and he knows them thoroughly. He adopted their habits while living with them, eating walrus blubber, rubbing his body with oil and going for months without washing himself. The pores of the skin were thus kept closed, and he had no difficulty in keeping warm. The Esquimaux are kind, tractable, and exceeding hospitable. By adopting their suggestions and following their advice, Gilder and Schwatka traveled 3,251 miles in one sledge journey. The party withstood the lowest temperature ever experienced by explorers in the field. For sixteen days the thermometer was over 100 degrees below the freezing point. The party relied for food upon the exertions of the Esquimaux, and lived exclusively upon Esquimaux fare. Gilder became acclimated, and he speaks enthusiastically of his friends and associates among the tribes. His plan of operations is startling but plausible. He proposes to take with him 1,000 rounds of ammunition for breech-loaders and magazine guns and a small supply of rum and tobacco. He intends to take a passage on a Baffin's Bay whaler and land on King William's Land, where he will winter with the Esquimaux whom he left six years ago. He is satisfied that by the opening of the next summer he could organize a party who would be willing to follow him to Greenland in search of the pole. Lieutenant Lockwood, of Greely's party, went within 400 miles of the pole. He had no Esquimaux with him. Gilder is confident that with his tribe of Innuits he could reach the pole and return in eighty days from Greely's camp. He places his expenses at not more than $1,000. No more startling purpose in the way of exploration has been conceived since John Ledyard started to walk from New York to the Cape of Good Hope by the way of Behring's Straits.

A GOTHAM broker has, by taking advantage of the speculative tendencies of Congressmen, made a neat pile of money during the present session of Congress. Early during the session he went to Washington and acquainted himself with members of the Pacific Railroad Committee. From them he obtained accurate knowledge as to the time when the extension bill would be called up in the House. Whenever this subject was publicly agitated Pacific Railroad stock fluctuated violently, and the young broker was able to call the turn for his speculative Congressional friends to mutual advantage.

These are the kind of stories the Illinois newspapers relate when they are hard up: What looked like a ball of fire fell in a street of Pana, Illinois, near a man in a carriage. He got out, found a hole in the ground, dug down about a foot and unearthed a nice little aerolite about as large as a good-sized cocoanut.

The hides of about 1,000 horses and the skins of at least ten times as many sheep are cut up into coverings for base balls in New York every season. By one manufacturer alone three tons of yarn are used a year for the insides of base balls. The hide and skin used are perfectly white, being alum tanned, and come from Philadelphia. Out of one horse's hide the coverings for twelve dozen balls are cut and out of one sheepskin three dozen.

A great effort has at last been made to solve the enigma which for ages has remained a mystery to man. It is the great Sphinx, of Egypt, which is about to reveal its secrets and why it was erected. A company of explorers, under the direction of Maspero, have been excavating for some time back around the base of this colossus. These excavations have disclosed a temple which is said to be the oldest in the world. It has no resemblance to any of the other Egyptian temples. For a few months the marvelous Sphinx of Ghizeh will remain, perhaps for the first time since the days of Moses, free from the earth in which it was buried, and we shall perhaps discover the reason of its existence.

The French census recently taken is proving most unsatisfactory. In Paris, in particular, people strongly objected to filling up the papers, especially in the aristocratic quarters, while the poorer classes did not understand how to reply to the questions, and students and practical jokers returned most absurd answers, and utilized the census papers as a field for drawing caricatures. Scarcely any returns could be obtained from the hotels, and in some quarters from seventy-nine to eighty per cent. of the inhabitants gave no replies whatever. One father of a family answered the queries by the suggestion: "Ask my mother-in-law;" another wrote: "You are too curious." In stating the profession or occupation, a facetious Republican declared himself "Expeller of Princes," and his neighbor stated that he was "watching Jules Ferry to admire his nose," while a third remarked that he had been looking for work for fifteen years.

A rich New Yorker has just given an order for a Turkish lounging room to be built at the back of his house. The walls are to be of some rare wood, inlaid with silver arabesques. Running around the entire apartment will be a low divan covered with rich silk, "shot" with gold and silver threads, and the floor is to be one complete design in mosaic, made up of thousands of pieces of stone Over this floor will be thrown expensive Turkish rugs, a divan constructed of great silk and satin-covered pillows being arranged in the center of the apartment. Silver lattice work covering the windows will admit the light, the latter being softened at pleasure by means of rich hangings. From a niche will issue a jet of water, falling in a marble basin. The roof of the extension will be partially movable, so that in summer a tent-like arrangement of drapery can be fashioned above the heads of the loungers, admitting the air through its folds, and still keeping out the warm rays of the sun.

A permit was taken out in Washington recently to remodel and enlarge the house recently purchased by the President on the Woody Lane road. The plans as prepared by the architects provide for the addition to the present structure of a third story of a very ornamental and handsome design. The third story will be in the high pointed roof pierced with dormer windows, the eaves extending over some fourteen feet, thus forming the roof of the porch in the second story. There will be double porches twelve feet wide extending on the south and west and part of the east sides of the house. Upon the stone walls forming the present two stories of the house will be built this high, overreaching roof, with the exterior covered with shingles painted red. There will be a two-story back building erected for a kitchen and servants' quarters, and the interior will be remodeled and fitted up in a style to correspond to the pretty modern design of a cottage, which the exterior will then assume.

A lady in New York city has spent twenty years in stringing together eight thousand beautiful buttons, and no two alike. Some of them have been brought half around the earth to her by sea captains. Some have come from old wars and famous battle fields; some from the Orient and some from the Occident; some from gold mines and poorhouses, from snug country houses and from shipwrecks: some are just from the button counter, and some are dignified old buttons which have survived from a previous century, and now hold sinecure positions on Mrs. Harris's button string. The buttons are almost infinite in kind. The lady who has collected the 8,000 says that she never goes out shopping without seeing buttons that she had never seen before. A new button stares at her from every shop window and meets her in every bazar. When she began to collect them there were people who thought that there were not more than 999 different kinds of buttons in the world, and it was on a wager of this kind that she began her labors.

A dairy school for girls of fourteen or under is to be established, by direction of the French Ministry of Agriculture at Coetlogon, in connection with the farm school at Trois-Croix. The fee for boarders will be only $50 for six months' course of instruction. The teaching is to be practical as well as theoretical, and certificates will be given by the minister of agriculture to students who pass the examinations. Eight scholarships have been offered by the State.

The buffalo gnats, the pest of the lower Mississippi Valley, have done a work of destruction among the stock of Tennessee. Reports of cattle, horses and mules having been goaded to death by these insects are received daily. A colored man was recently stung and choked to death by them. He had been in the Languille Swamp, and it is supposed that he tried to run away from the gnats; that the insects drove him wild, and finally, becoming exhausted, he fell prostrate, and was then smothered by the swarms of gnats.

A Norwich (Conn.) letter to the New York *Sun* says that "No one recalls the time when wild bees were so numerous in the woods of eastern Connecticut and Rhode Island. There are not hollow trees enough for the swarms, which are driven to hunt up queer places about the villages to make honey in. Almost daily in the country districts young colonies, which have been ousted from home on account of lack of room, may be seen flying like a big spent cannon ball across the fields in search of lodgings. They are not at all particular this year whether their house has all the modern improvements; they take what they can get. Many swarms have hung themselves up in the peaks of barns, others in hencoops, and still others in empty barrels. Not a few swarms have penetrated into dwellings."

The Mormons claim that, in the face of their constant denunciation by Gentiles and Gentile publications, they are steadily gaining in numbers and strength, and that no power on earth can destroy their religion or their organization. It It is impossible, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, to depend on anything that their leaders say—they do not pretend to keep faith with heretics—and their followers are so ignorant and credulous that their opinions on any subject are worthless. But there are external reasons for believing part of the truth of their statement. Their doctrines, polygamy especially, are so repulsive to Americans in general that it is perfectly natural for us to think the latter day saints are doomed to early extinction. But we should remember that the mass of them are Europeans of the lowest grade of intelligence, and that they are regularly recruited by shrewd, energetic missionaries in many parts of Great Britain, Denmark, Scandinavia and North Germany. They describe Utah in the brightest colors, as an earthly paradise, and it is not strange that the toiling poor are caught by the allurements held out to them. Nobody who has not visited Salt Lake City and studied Mormondom on its own ground can have any clear understanding of the foundation on which it rests, and the means by which it is sustained. Its agricultural and industrial position certainly looks prosperous; but the mentality of the people is disheartening. Mormon women have none of the attractions of their sex. No man of a normal pattern could be terrorized into accepting one of them; and he readily believes, from his acquaintance with masculine nature, that polygamy there must be the rare exception. The saints have no growth from within, and recruiting must come to an end. It may not be in ten, or twenty, or even fifty years; but their decay and extinction are only a question of time. He who builds on ignorance and superstition rears a structure that cannot stand.

Fancy Timber.

"A time will come when lumber will be scarce," said a large dealer the other day to a New York *Mail and Express* reporter. "This country is settling up so fast that forests are destroyed to make way for the fields. The annual supplies from Maine, Minnesota, Georgia, Florida and other States will in a few years be exhausted. The fine woods, such as mahogany, ebony, walnut, cherry, ash and rosewood, are much in demand. Men who own lands that furnish any of this fine timber in abundance are wealthy. The lumber trade of this city alone is $80,000,000 annually, and is considerably in excess of the cotton trade. There is more money invested in the lumber trade in New York than is popularly supposed. Timber is high, especially the finest grades. Mahogany seems to have the call in demand at present, closely followed by cherry and ash. Spruce is picking up in price and can be purchased at $17 and $19 per cargo, wholesale rates. The yellow pine found largely in Florida and Georgia is fast becoming a great trade. Ebony wood has been discovered in large quantities in the Grand Chacon, a vast wilderness in the Argentine Republic. However, that is too far off to be of much service to our dealers. Fine timber is always salable and commands good, round prices."

Dog and Chicks.

Christian Tomling, of Louisville, owned a hen and a collie dog, which were great friends. The former recently hatched a fine brood of chickens, and the dog watched over the family with great care. A few days ago the hen was killed accidently and Shep was much troubled. He at once assumed the charge of the motherless chicks, got them into his kennel at night, where they nestled close to his shaggy side, and has since cared for them faithfully.

The four most important towns of Australia are now: Melbourne, population 282,947; Sydney, 224,211; Adelaide, 103,864, and Auckland, 60,000.

TILL SUNRISE.

Sweeter than joy, tho' joy might abide,
Dearer than love, tho' love might endure,
Is this thing: for a man to have died
For the wronged and the poor!

Let none be glad until all are free,
The song be still and the banner furled
Till all have seen what the poets see,
And foretell to the world!

—*Pakenham Beatty, in the Spectator.*

CHERRYCOTE.

"And you expect me to travel over nine miles of muddy roads behind that beast and in that rattle-trap?" a gentleman said, discontentedly surveying the conveyance provided for him by an obliging countryman residing near the station of the Virginia railway where a way-train had recently deposited the stranger.

"Well, 'tain' as of thar was much to choose from, mister," was the answer. "If you've a mind to wait till evenin', the stage mout happen along. But, bless yore soul, sah, ole Buck 'll carry you thar ef you only give him time enough. An' I reckon the buggy won't break down 'tween this and the blacksmith's at the cross-roads. Thar's string an' rope an' a lot o' nails under the buffler-robe, an' little Poss here'll manage to mend the damage ef so it be that thar's a rock to pick up 'long the roadside."

"May I drive, boss?" was the hesitating prayer of little Poss (short for 'possum), as the dilapidated vehicle, drawn by a spavined plow-horse, got finally under way. Looking down with amusement at his excited petitioner, Barksdale saw a droll little negro, costumed in meal bags, hatless, and with plaited twigs of wool, who, when the rope reins were re'inqui-hed into his hands, assumed the post of charioteer with dignity ineffable.

Barksdale forget Poss and everything besides, as the overmastering power of early association took possession of him. Ten years before, he had left the neighborhood through which they were now passing, at the outset of the war between the States, and during all that time the history of its places and its people had been almost a sealed book to the wanderer in many lands. He had fancied himself weaned from his sentimental love for old Virginia; but here he was craning his neck to look at the ancient landmarks, recalling rides ending at this pond and picnics at another, his cheek flushing, and a lump coming into his throat, like the veriest school-boy home for the holidays. The country was beautifully green, and as old Buck plodded along there was nothing to do but resign himself to memory and anticipation, while the spring wind, laden with fragrance from the blossoming woods, blew over him refreshingly.

At last Cherrycote Farm was reached, but before they could enter it, little Poss jumped down to have a struggle with an old red gate of such persistent inhospitality that Barksdale himself could only force it open by half lifting the gate post from the crumbling soil.

"Barren acres," he said, with a sigh, glancing over what were once prosperous fields of grain. Grass grew on the roadway, and a multitude of little blue star flowers were crushed beneath their wheels. Emerging from a bit of pine woods, he caught sight of the gables of the old house. They at least were unchanged, half veiled from sight by Virginia creeper and wisteria, jasmine and roses. His old room was that one with the window over which grew the branch of a mulberry-tree, its foliage so thick that neither blind nor curtain was required. As Barksdale gazed he saw, coming from the shrubbery around a turn in the road, a cavalier bestriding a mule. This was a man seemingly between thirty and forty years old, his once clear-cut features overgrown with flesh, and wearing a long brown beard of liberal proportions. His frame, a trifle unwieldy, was muscular, his eyes were of an honest blue; his seat in the saddle, even though the steed was of the present unenviable class, admirable. His clothing consisted of a pair of corduroy breeches tucked into spurred cavalry boots, and a nondescript shooting jacket faded by sun and rain, with a broad-brimmed hat of straw showing marks of home manufacture. At the first sight of Barksdale his brows knit inquiringly; in a moment he charged down upon the antique buggy with military dash.

"Lance, old fellow," he cried. "It isn't possible!"

"Hal!" exclaimed the other, simultaneously, in a tone that meant much. Immediately two hands met in fervent friendship. Since these hands had grasped each other last a river of blood had flowed between them. Bitter words had been spoken, hot discussions had raged, party strife had swelled resentful hearts; but now, when the half-brothers met again, neither thought of anything but the early ties of blood and affectionate companionship. Barksdale, thin, active, and embalmed with an atmosphere of foreign travel, his clothes scrupulously well cut, his speech refined to nicety, appeared at least five years younger than the bluff, sunburnt Virginia squire, who was, in reality, considerably his junior. They were the sons of a Virginia gentleman, who, left a widower with one small boy when he was hardly out of college, had consigned the little Lancelot to the care of his mother's relatives in the North. Marrying a second time in Virginia, Mr. Barksdale had settled down to a peaceful agricultural existence on the estate belonging to his bride, "one of the Carters of Cherrycote Farm," as that lady was styled.

Hither Lancelot had come to spend many happy hours of irresponsible holiday in the free and easy life of old-time Virginia. Here he had learned to feel a sincere affection for his kind stepmother and her boy Hal. But at the outset of the war his Northern training and sympathies in political faith set a terrible stumbling-block in the path of family "pleasantness." Unwilling to contest the fervid torrent of secession talk, he at first kept silent. This led to suspicion, and finally to open warfare on the part of the generous people who had once extended their arms to him. His father had died, and the widow, an ardent Southerner, learned to look on him with constraint. Even Hal, merry, handsome Hal, who had adored the ground Lance trod upon, began to quarrel with him. There was nothing for it but retreat. Lancelot returned to his Northern home, and soon heard the news that Hal had become a volunteer at Manassas. After that there was a long and painful gap in their relations. It was while wandering aimlessly around Europe ten years later that Lancelot made up his mind to return to America, and to visit the home of his fathers. The resolution once taken was acted upon with almost feverish zeal. Now that he had again shaken Hal's hand, had satisfied himself that the slim lad of nineteen was still somewhere lurking behind the veil of adipose matter surrounding the man of twenty-nine, Barksdale breathed a long sigh of relief. As for the squire, he was one of those guileless natures content to take things as they find them. Barksdale's foreign airs excited in him wonder not unmixed with amusement. He fell to speculating over what the women would say to the coming of this importation of fastidious elegance into their impoverished household. In old times Cherrycote had never speculated; secure in homely plenty, it had simply flung wide open its doors and bidden the stranger in.

'Suppose we walk the rest of the way," Barksdale said, springing with alacrity from his mouse-trap equipage. "I have so much to say to you, Hal, I don't know where to begin."

"I don't walk much nowadays; but still—" said the squire, getting down in rather a breathless fashion, and leading the mule, followed by Poss and his spavined steed, along a road carpeted with pine tags and bordered with wild honeysuckles.

"I haven't asked you about your wife," Lancelot said, when it appeared that the question could no longer in common courtesy be deferred.

"Kitty? Why, she's splendid," said the squire, heartily. "And if you'll believe me, Lance, I've six young ones, all girls. The old house is as full as ever, but you'll find things down at the heel, I reckon. The same story everywhere hereabout: no money, poor labor, no repairs; the women struggling with inefficient servants, worn-out furniture, worn-out clothes. But Kitty's temper don't wear out, thank God! You've not forgotten what a splendid girl she was, Lance?"

"I have not forgotten her in the least," his brother answered, in a tone of slight constraint.

Lancelot thought of the time when he had last seen Kitty Morris, then a youthful cousin of Mrs. Barkdale's, on a summer visit to Cherrycote. She was standing in the deep grass of the old orchard, under the cherry blossoms, in the spring of '61. She was a mere slip of a girl then, with large dark eyes, and a weight of dusky hair upon her small, proud head. He remembered the gown she wore, a sort of full-bodied, thin white stuff, with a sash of crimson, and the trick she had of interlacing her small brown Southern fingers while she talked.

"Never! never!" she had cried out, in an impetuous treble, the sound of which still echoed in his ears. "What I promised was not to an enemy of my country. I would rather die than marry you."

She had faced him bravely, defiantly, two red spots flaming in her ordinarily clear pale cheeks, but there was a tremble in her voice, as if she would have been glad to cry instead of speaking.

Thus they had parted, and now Lancelot was again to meet her as the wife of his half-brother, the mother of Hal's six girls. For a moment he felt like turning back upon the threshold of his visit, but after poor little vagabond Poss had been sent to the servants' quarters in quest of refreshment for man and beast, the two walkers struck into a well-remembered path across the orchard leading to the house. The berry blossoms were again in bloom, and there, under a green arcade of snow-laden boughs, was seen a merry group of ladies and children picking violets in the grass.

Lancelot caught one glimpse of Kitty, recognizing her instantly. From the girl of seventeen she had expanded into a splendid beauty of twenty-seven, lithe and brown as ever, with a rich color in her cheeks, not in the least suggesting a matron oppressed by many cares of maternity and house-keeping. Swarming over her were a number of affectionate small girls, and at a little distance sat Mrs. Barksdale, the elder, looking thin and care-worn, engaged in conversation with a lady whom he dimly recalled as another cousin of the by-gone days, then a coquettish personage with dimples, and wonderful plaits of hair worn in a crown around her head. The dimples were still evident, though the cheeks had faded, but the abundant braids were perceptibly thinner. Barksdale took in all these details, although he wondered at himself for observing them in face of the immediate powerful impression made on him by the first view of his sister-in-law. The color had receded from his face, leaving him deathly pale. The trial had been to the full as painful as he had expected. Often as it had presented itself to his imagination, the reality of suffering was not surpassed. Her face had shone upon him like a star from Alpine heights, across wintery seas, in desert reaches, at the opera, in his dreams, on the pages of his books, everywhere, anywhere, during ten long years of absolute non-intercourse. It was not until she had been his brother's wife for several years that he heard at all of this marriage, seeming to him so extraordinarily incongruous and unsuitable. He could not reconcile it with her appearance, her manner, her pretensions, now that he had seen her once again in the splendor of young womanhood.

He felt as if he could not bear to see husband and wife together, to hear Hal's girls claim her as their mother. But Lancelot Barksdale had a noble nature and a strong will. Resolutely he trampled out the fire that had so suddenly been kindled up within him. Kitty was no longer—it was long indeed since she had ceased to be—the sovereign of his dreams. This brief madness at an end, he would be able to take her by the hand like a loyal and honorable gentleman as he was.

At this moment in came Mrs. Barksdale the elder. She had been told by the housemaid of the arrival of a guest, and, with the usual cordiality of her kind, hastened in to do the honors. "My dear Lance," she cried, after a momentary survey of extreme astonishment, "I am glad to welcome you once more to Cherrycote."

"If you knew how much those words convey to me!" returned Barksdale, with real feeling, taking her thin old hands and kissing them. "I am alone in the world since my old aunt died, a year ago, and the ties of early association seem more potent as we get on in life, I think. At any rate, I have fairly longed to make friends with you all again, and such a welcome as you and Hal have extended to me heals many a wound of time."

"And I am far too old to indulge in rancor," said the old lady, tears coming into her eyes. "Now that our fearful war is over, I can regret the violence of feeling with which we went into it. Oh, Lance! I am glad your poor dear father was spared seeing his State conquered, I think it would have killed him. But let by-gones be by-gones. We must agree not to talk about the war. It was kind of you to come so far to see us once again, and we will make you comfortable, though times are not as they were at Cherrycote. I am sure you are glad to find Hal married and settled so happily. Poor as we are, his little wife is such a manager I have given up the housekeeping entirely into her hands. And those sweet children! Dear me! here I am forgetting that Kate wants you to come out to the garden, Hal. She wishes to consult you about her flower beds. Don't tell her Lance is here for she has not the least idea who it is. The children said it was Mr. Lewis come to see their papa about the sheep. They have gone with their auntie to pick strawberries for tea, but you shall soon see them all. Lance, you must be taken to your room. But here comes Hal again with Kate. Dear boy! he is so affectionate, and though you never knew her intimately, I believe, Kate knows you well by reputation."

At this point, when good Mrs. Barksdale paused for breath in her flow of cordial greeting, Lancelot felt his temples throb, and a sort of mist pass before his eyes. Through the open door of the veranda Hal hurried, followed by a lady, and in a single brief and blissful moment Lancelot became aware of the fact that Hal's Kitty was not his own "bride of old dreams, whose spell went with him still." In plain words, Mrs. Barksdale the younger was the cousin with the dimples—also a Kate Morris—whose given name had long ago departed from Lancelot's recollection of the lady, had he ever thought of it, indeed. In the confusion of his ideas during the moments that followed this discovery he was absorbed with a longing to satisfy himself at once about Kitty. "The only one worthy of that sweet old-fashioned name," he said, in his joyous heart, for lovers, as we know, glorify everything, even the homely nomenclature of ancestral days.

She came in soon to answer for herself, the little girls, as before twining around her waist and clinging to her skirts.

"I wonder, Kitty dear, if you remember my oldest son, Lancelot," said good Mrs. Barksdale, with an accent of pride in her presentation of the stranger.

The evening sunlight slanted through a western window of the old oak-panelled dining-room. Lancelot stood with his back to it, his face in shadow, but the searching radiance brought out every expression of her changed face more lovely than he remembered it.

"You have not done me the honor to name the lady," he said, taking her hand in his housekeeper of a neighbor. "All over," was the unexpected reply.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

"Law Without Lawyers" is the title of a new book. That's nothing strange. Lemonade without lemons has been an old thing ever since pienics were invented.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Boy—"Father wants three pounds of steak, and I will bring the money around to-morrow." Butcher—"Wait until to-morrow comes, bub, and then you won't have to make two trips."—*Judge.*

Smith—"Have you forgotten that $20 I loaned you, Brown?" Brown—"No, indeed. I've made a note of it." Smith—"Well, if you cannot give me the cash I'll take the note."—*Lowell Citizen.*

"Do you hire college dudes to wait on the table at this house?" asked an elderly gentleman as he stepped up to the desk of one of our summer hotels. "Well, yes, we do, but I'm afraid you're a little too aged to come under that head." The clerk saw that he had made a mistake when he glanced at the afternoon paper and saw that the Hon. Josiah Jumper and seven daughters were registered at the rival hotel.—*Tid-Bits.*

"Come live with me
Down by the sea
Where the mermaids are combing their tresses,
Where the shining waves kiss
The shore—ah! what bliss,
And the sunlight the sea-beach caresses."
"I cannot, mon cher,
Too strong is the air.
'Tis hard," once remarked Mr. Eccles.
"Now, dearest, you know
I gladly would go,
But I'm terribly frightened for freckles."
New York Journal.

REQUIESCAT.

All night the land in darkness slept,
All night the sleepless sea
Along the beaches moaned and wept,
And called aloud on me.
Now all about the wakening land
The white foam lies upon the sand.

I saw across the glimmering dark
The white foam rise and fall;
I saw a drifting phantom bark,
I heard the sailors call:
Then sheer upon my straining sight
Fell down the curtain of the night.

What ship was on the midnight deep?
What voices on the air?
Did wandering spirits call and weep
In darkness and despair?
Did ever living seaman hail
The land with such a hopeless wail?

The flush of dawn is in the sky,
The dawn-breeze on the sea,
The lark is singing sweet and high
A winged melody:
Here on the sand, among the foam,
The tired sailors have come home.

Their eyes that stare, so wide, so wide,
See not the blessed light;
For all the streams of death divide
The morning from the night:
Weary with tossing on her breast,
The sea at last has given them rest.

—*D. J. Robertson.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Why is a bald-headed man like a hound? Because he makes a little hare go a great ways.

"I do my best to bring mankind higher," as the elevator boy said, "but some will keep going down."—*National Weekly.*

"Say, I've got the hiccoughs. Frighten me, won't you?" "Lend me a five?" "Thanks, it's all over now.—*Burlington Free Press.*

There are two things in this life that can be depended upon to stick: A porous plaster and a stylographic pen.—*New Haven News.*

"Where is the best place to get fat?" asked a thin housekeeper of a neighbor. "All over," was the unexpected reply.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

"Law Without Lawyers" is the title of a new book. That's nothing strange. Lemonade without lemons has been an old thing ever since pienics were invented.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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New York Journal.

Adipose Tissue.

Fatness, or stoutness, is still loosely mentioned as evidence of health, although everybody acquainted with the laws of hygiene knows that it is nothing of the kind. "You're getting fat," is a common form of greeting intended to be complimentary; but if it be true, it is seldom so regarded. Stout persons, particularly women, are very sensitive on the point, and would be glad to forget it, not to be continually reminded of it. They are but too well aware of the inconvenience, awkwardness and discomfort of the condition to be pleased by any reference thereto. Not only this, any excess of flesh is a sign of disease, if not disease itself. It is altogether preferable, on every account, to be thin rather than fat, to have too little rather than too much avoirdupois. Stoutness, although not so called, is unquestionably a misfortune. Everybody that is stout wishes to be otherwise, and many that are stout are trying various ways to reduce themselves.

A man of ordinary height and build who weighs 200 pounds generally weighs more than he ought to, and is made conscious of it in divers ways. There are exceptions; but such is the rule. One of the extraordinary exceptions, as reported, was the noted Daniel Lambert. In youth he was very strong, excellent in athletic exercises, and gave no indications of corpulence. But, before twenty, he began to increase rapidly in size, which he ascribed to sedentary habits as keeper of the prison in Leicester. At twenty-three, when he weighed 448 pounds, he walked from Woolwich to London with little fatigue. He excited so much curiosity that he decided to exhibit itself, and he drew crowds in the chief cities of England. He was five feet eleven inches high, measured nine feet four inches about the body, more than three feet around the leg, and weighed at his death, which occurred at thirty-nine, 740 pounds. No doubt his immense bulk was due to some organic disease, which an autopsy would have disclosed. Pathology was not nearly so well understood seventy years ago as it is now. It is preposterous to suppose that any man of so extraordinary accumulation of flesh could have been in good health. If a very stout man were healthy, the fact of his stoutness would, after a while, be very likely to cause some physical disorder.—*New York Commercial.*

The Goat.

The common or domestic goat was originally a native of the highlands of Asia. Naturalists generally regard it as having descended from an animal found in the Caucasus Mountains and the hill country of Persia, called in the Persian language, the paseng. Its legs are longer than those of the common goat, and its horns are very much larger. It is not always easy to distinguish between the species and varieties of goats. The common goat has existed as a domestic animal in Oriental countries from the very earliest times. From there it spread all over the world, manifesting a remarkable adaptability to climate and circumstances. In this diversity of surroundings, a great diversity of breeds has appeared, such as the Angora goat, the Syrian goat, the Cashmere goat, the Guinea goat of Africa, and many others. No quadruped, except the dog, has shown such susceptibility of variation. These differences show most markedly in the quality and quantity of the hair, and in the relative abundance of the two coats, the long, silky outer covering and the softer woolly hair beneath it. Goats are found wild in mountainous countries only; they are very sure-footed on narrow ledges or rocks, and show great strength and ability in leaping. They also prefer as food the leaves and branches of shrubs and the herbs found on mountains to the herbage of the richest lowland pastures. Among the Greeks and Romans the goat was sacrificed to Bacchus because of its tendency to injure grapevines by eating its young tendrils and leaves. The goat is not found wild in extreme Northern countries, but when under domestication thrives as well within a shed in the Northern districts of Scandinavia as in the hottest parts of Asia and Africa. All the species of the goat are natives of the Old World. The Rocky Mountain goat, so-called, of North America, really belongs to the antelope family.—*Inter-Ocean.*

A Chinese Superstition.

I saw a Chinaman burning paper in his doorway recently when I chanced to be passing his house late at night, in a back street in Brooklyn, and I had the curiosity the next day to ask an explanation from an intelligent Christianized Mongolian. He said that devout Celestials, particularly those who have just arrived from China, always burn paper in each doorway of the house before retiring at night. They believe that the progenitors of the present Chinese dynasty were dissatisfied with the Chinese customs which grew up at the close of their dynasty, of permitting aliens to enter the Flowery Kingdom, and attribute the success of the Tartars to that custom. To mark their displeasure they placed in the sky a star of death-dealing influence, which, if it should shine into their doors or upon the floors ten nights in succession, would cause the death of all who inhabit the house. Joss, which to the Chinese mind typifies all that is good and righteous, is the antidote; hence the red curtains hung before every Chinese house and laundry. Fire, which produces a red light, expels the demons, hence the custom of burning paper in doorways.—*New York News.*

Summer Drinks.

The ice-water we crave creates rather than satisfies thirst. The stomach is conservative, and will keep at its normal temperature no matter what amount of iciness may be poured in. There is positive muscular effort to get rid of the unnatural intruder, which is absorbed as fast as the smaller vessels can work, and thus results fresh heat, and "I'm so dry!" is very literally the fact. Drink very moderately, rinse your mouth often, and pour water on the wrists rather than down the throat. As to lager and the various "mixed drinks" dear to the American palate, they are simply, no matter how iced, liquid caloric. Alcohol under any and every condition is heating, and not mint, nor lemon, nor strawberry is potent enough to neutralize this power. Cold drinks, however grateful, are not cooling, and the man or woman who takes them most often is likely to most feel the heat.—*Christian at Work

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1886.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N. C.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1886.

—Guilford Superior Court in session, term two weeks.

—Thomas E. Benedict, of New York, has accepted the position of Public Printer, at Washington.

—The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. is finished to Summerfield, 12 miles on the way to Mt Airy, from Greensboro.

—Five convicts and a guard were killed and eight convicts wounded by an accident on the Asheville and Spartanburg railroad.

—Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of cavalry fame during the war, has been re-nominated to represent the 8th Alabama district in Congress.

—Wm. K. Terry, who was shot in the recent Martinsville, Va., difficulty, died of his wounds. This makes two of the Terry's who have died from this affair, says the Greensboro *Workman*.

—Prince Alexander has returned to his kingdom. The revolution which caused his deposition having proved a failure and the populace received their sovereign with an ovation.

—Six towns were destroyed, 600 persons killed and 1000 seriously injured in the recent earthquake in Greece. The people are fleeing to the country and open spaces and camping out.

Mt. Vesuvius, Italy, is again in eruption, and the people are fleeing to the country and praying. The priests say it is a visitation from God.

—*Harper* for September opens with a beautifully illustrated article on Ferdinand Barbedienne and his Bronze Work. The Workingmen of the British Parliament is full of interest. Short Horn Cattle is the title of a finely illustrated article. The Home Acre, Springhaven, Their Pilgrimage, U. S. Docks and Navy Yards, with short tales and the usual poetical and editorial matter, make this number an exceptionally good one.

The Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention met at Raleigh on August 25th. J. C. Buxton, of Forsyth, was permanent chairman. Before proceeding to the nomination of Justices of the Supreme Court the Convention, on motion of Henry A. London, of Pittsboro, by acclamation ratified the nominations of the Superior Court Judges and Solicitors as made in the various districts. The contest of the convention was over the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court, Judges Smith and Merrimon being voted for. Judge Smith was nominated by 12 majority, and Judges Ashe and Merrimon were then renominated for Associate Justices by acclamation. The Convention was harmonious, and the old State executive Committee was re-elected.

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE.

—Under the law the Carolina Central Railway owns land for one hundred feet on either side of its track. Considerable excitement has been caused at Shoe Heel by the tearing away by the railway authorities of the store of R. & J. C. McCaskill, of that place, which stood on this land. The matter was the result of a suit which went up to the Supreme Court, and which case went against Messrs. McCaskill.

—The latest and most improved invention of the age, it is said, is made in North Carolina, and by a North Carolinian. It is a harvester for either peas, beans or rice. Nothing of its kind has been attempted before this. Mr. D. O. Savage is the inventor and patentee. The Snow Hill *Enterprise* says that 7 acres have been harvested, shelled, cleaned and put in sacks, ready for market in one day, at a cost of about 2 cents per bushel. One man and two horses with the machine can do the work easily, rapidly and effectually.

—The Lenoir, Caldwell county, *Topic* reports a cloud-burst or water spout over Lewis' Fork in Wilkes county, that did much damage. The same water-spout furnished also a most disastrous freshet in Buffalo creek in Caldwell county. The water is said to have been higher in that stream than was ever known before. In Wilkes county the cloud burst near the top of the Blue Ridge. It swept away great tracts of earth and many of the largest trees. Such an occurrence was never known there. Though many houses were surrounded by the waters, the inmates escaped, and not a life was lost.

—On the 18th ult., Arthur Avent, a son of Glover Avent, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He was visiting his grandfather, E. R. Partridge, Esq., of Moore county, at the time of his untimely death. No motive can be given for his rash act. He went up stairs to his room, and after calling his grandmother, placed the muzzle of the pistol to his temple and fired. His grandmother immediately rushed up stairs and found him lying dead. He was about 22 years of age.

St. Louis, Aug. 28.—A special from Vicksburg, Miss., says Mrs. Davis was murdered with a hoe by a negro boy aged 18 years, employed by her husband. Neighbors caught the negro and shot him to death.

The Cutting Affair.

The release of Cutting by Mexico leaves the Arresures affair the only one on which those who wish to go to war with our Southern neighbor can longer base their hopes. This case was one, it will be remembered, in which American officers kidnapped a Mexican while in the jurisdiction of the United States and of the State of Texas, and delivered him to Mendragon, a Mexican officer at Piedras Negras, Mexico, by whose orders he was taken from jail, bound and shot at night. Gov. Ireland wrote to secretary Bayard about it and the latter replied that "the facts set forth in the report of Mr. Linn, the consul of the United States at Piedras Negras, indicate that all the acts which constitute kidnapping, and which were done within the jurisdiction of the United States, were committed by the officials of Maverick county, Texas, from the first arrest of Arresures to his delivery on the Mexican side of the river to Mondragon. If it should appear that Mondragon, or any other Mexican, instituted on the American side fraudulent or deceptive proceedings, constituting under the laws of Texas 'kidnapping, defining the same to be the taking and carying away of a free person by force or deception,' as described in article III of the treaty of extradition, a case may possibly be presented for a demand on Mexico for the extratition of the offenders." The report of consul Linn seems to make out the case of kidnapping referred to by Mr. Bayard and on this peg is hung the hope of war. We do not believe it will prove stout enough to hold hostilities, but as the only hope of the belligerently inclined it may create considerable disturbance.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 25.—Cutting last evening published an address to the people of the United States, in which he thanked the citizens of El Paso, the press of Texas, and particularly consul Bingham, for the interest taken in the case and the assistance rendered him during his imprisonment. He says the main issue, that of Mexico's right to extra-territorial jurisdiction over foreigners, is not at all settled by his release. He winds up by violently abusing Mexico and her institutions and hopes the United States will soon invade and conquer the whole country.

It appears that Cutting owes his liberty to the abnormal activity of a pair of mules that were attached to the street car that swiftly bore him away from Paso del Norte. After his release he went with his friends into a frontier saloon "to partake of lemonade." There he indulged in unseemly boasting. He would return "with American guns at his back," and there were several obnoxious Mexicans whom he proposed "to see hereafter." Whereupon his words were regarded as constituting a new offense and the mayor of Paso del Norte undertook to arrest him. Just then the friendly mule car appeared upon the scene. He ran to it and was saved. We read that "the vehicle started for the river at the highest rate of speed allowed by the time-table." The dust arose and the clattering hoofs and rattling wheels drowned the curses which this persecuted American citizen poured out upon the "greasers." It was an impressive but unromantic flight.

It is reported that Cutting will now make a lecturing tour North.

Earthquakes in Greece and Egypt.

Athens, Aug. 28.—Greece has again been visited by an earthquake which has been most disastrous in Morea, and in which the loss of life, according to the best information, reached the enormous figures of 300. The village of Pyrgo and the town of Philiatra, on the coast of Morea, were the chief sufferers, and these furnish, it is believed, all that have perished. In Pyrgo not a house is left standing, while Philatria is almost swept from the face of the earth. Shocks were experienced throughout Greece in a greater or less degree. In the town of Zante every house was damaged, and the inhabitants fled in terror to the country. Several towns in Italy were also visited by the earthquake, but not to any serious extent. Naples, Brindisi, Floggia, Caserva and Faranto were among the number of towns damaged.

Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 28.—Shocks of an earthquake have been experienced here and in other parts of Egypt, causing terror among the natives, but so far as is known, doing no serious damage.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 28.—Another shock of earthquake was felt here this morning at 4:48 o'clock. It extended as far north as Summerville, twenty-five miles from here.

Logan's Scheme Spoiled.

Black Jack Logan's recent attempts to make himself politically solid in 1888 as Republican candidate for President have resulted disastrously in the rounding up. The Baltimore *Sun* says: "Members of the Grand Army returning from San Francisco report a decided loss of prestige for the favored son of Illinois. His scheme to give pensions to ex-soldiers without restriction was voted down as unmercifully as it was a short while before in Kansas. Logan's strength has been supposed to be in the Grand Army, but that organization seems to have 'turned him down.' His luck at the Ohio convention was equally as bad. Foraker has been substituted in the Ohio mind for Logan in the presidential ticket for 1888. The General will have to take a place alongside of Evarts and Sherman as a sage. The party museum is filling up rapidly, but a place must be reserved for the picturesque figure of "Black Jack." The moral in this case seems to be that the pension craze has passed its climax."

Cornering Mr. Blaine.

During Mr Blaine's speech at Sebago Lake Rev. John Collins, a leading prohibitionist, asked him this direct question: "Mr. Blaine, is the republican party a prohibition party?" To which Mr. Blaine replied: "No, the national republican party is not a prohibition party, but the republican party of Maine is." Mr. Collins then said to him: "Mr. Blaine, is there a State Republican party distinct from the national party? Parties are not State but national, are they not?" to which Blaine made no reply.

Alabama.—The complete returns from all the counties but one from the recent election in Alabama show a majority of over 100,000 for Seay, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Judge Stone and Associate Justices Clopton and Somerville, Democrats, have a majority over the Republican candidate of 109,429. Hon. Sol. Palmer, Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Education, received 144,857, to 636 for the Prohibition, and 28,688 for the Republican candidate.

City of Mexico, Aug. 28.—The extensive factory of Carlos, Felix & Co., near here, was burned yesterday. Seven operatives perished while trying to extinguish the flames. Two were Americans, John and Alfred Dubel, brothers, whose homes were at Richmond, Va. Several others were terribly injured.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—A special from Buckingham, W. Virginia, says: While a number of workmen were erecting a saw mill on French Creek, 14 miles from this place yesterday, a structure collapsed, fatally injuring David Burr, Thomas Deman, Floyd Brown and Jno. Allman.

—For ELEGANT JEWELRY, in endless variety, go to Bevan, the Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

—Protracted meeting commences at Mt. Vernon on the 3rd Sunday in September.

—Insects are doing considerable harm to turnip plants. Some patches have been almost destroyed.

—David Jones has a very prolific stalk of Balsam in his garden this year. The burr which he presented us was a nice one.

—We hear of a few persons who are cutting some of their tobacco this week. They say that a part of it is ripe and ready to be cut.

—Martin Clinard and wife are visiting relatives in Davidson county. Mr. Clinard went West several years ago, and married a western lady lately. They will soon go back to their western home.

—This winter will be a good time on Dutchman. Nearly every body has put up a barrel or two of sauer kraut. Your correspondent is one on the list who has put up a few bushels for hard times during the coming winter.

—In counting up profits and losses in running a part of a threshing machine, Alfred Stewart puts down a coat and a pocket full of tobacco on the side of losses, as some one stole this much from him while he was threshing.

—Irish potatoes were generally tolerably good this year. We hear some complain that they rotted very badly while others say they are sound. The nature of soil had much to do with their condition as to soundness.

—We hear of several tobacco barns being raised in Abbott's Creek township during last week. It seems by this that tobacco is not considered a very bad failure. We saw some nice tobacco in this township last week.

—Pinkney Wyer, of Davidson county, has sold enough watermelons to amount to something over $50; and David Motsinger has received about $35 for melons. These parties will make something on melons even when the crop is a failure.

—On Wednesday night of last week, Willie Thomas, of this county, and Charlie Yokely, of Davidson county, came home from Missouri. They came in a wagon a distance of about 1,250 miles in five weeks, being an average travel of a little more than 35 miles a day. We have not seen the boys but from what we hear, we think they have no inclination to go back to the west.

—Ransom Sink, of South Fork township, has received $118 for peaches which he has already sold, and he has enough more to bring about $25. Mr. Sink is a very nice farmer and he always raises grain enough to do for his own use and a good amount for sale. He makes tobacco raising a success. He has by good management, bought and paid for a valuable farm, and always lived in ease and comfort.

—We heard a farmer say that he used a home made fertilizer, and that it answered an excellent purpose. He used some good stable manure, some rich dirt, salt and lime. He mixed it together well, and used about 3 times as much of this compound to the hill a he would of commercial fertilizer. He says it sost about $2 a ton not to count the stable manure.

—Friends made Andrew Motsinger and his little daughter, Martha Bell, a surprise birthday dinner one day last week. The surprised parties received a number of nice presents, and the participants enjoyed themselves delightfully. The table was well loaded with good things, most of which made their disappearance by the time all hands were willing to lay down their knives and forks.

A Faithful Tobacco Hand.—Michael Bodenhamer has about a quarter acre of tobacco planted near his house, and he owns a pea fowl which he says goes over the tobacco and worms it every morning. He could not hire the work for less than ten cents a day. Now allowing the worming season to continue 3½ months, and he has $10 as an additional item of profit for keeping the fowl. The tail of a pea fowl is thought by some to be worth feeding a fowl 12 months. By this it appears that Mr. Bodenhamer will make a good profit on his bird.

DAVIE COUNTY.

From the Times.

There will be an "educational picnic" at the forks of the Salisbury and Wilkesboro and Mocksville roads, near County Line, Saturday, Sept. 4th.

—There will be a mass-meeting and picnic of all the Sunday Schools on Farmington Circuit, Friday, Sept. 17th, at Smith Grove. C. G. Montgomery, of Concord, will deliver an address.

The citizens of Jericho have hit upon a plan to run a school the whole year, and have secured the services of Pink Turner as teacher. By paying one dollar a month, the parents can send their children. It makes no difference whether they send one or five, they only pay one dollar. We learn that there are 30 pupils attending, and the prospects are good for sixty.

—Daniel A. Crisco was convicted at Salisbury Friday of selling spurious metal as gold, and has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. He admits his guilt, and tells of a gang in Salisbury and Rowan county who are engaged in counterfeiting and the manufacture of this spurious metal into nuggets that are sold for gold.—*Watchman.*

New York, Aug. 28.—Lawrence Donavan, a young pressman, jumped from the Brooklyn bridge early this morning to win a bet of $500. He was picked up uninjured.

NORTH CAROLINA. | In the Superior Court.
FORSYTH COUNTY. |

James T. Lineback as Administrator of Polly Fletcher deceased, against Lydia Fletcher and others.

Petition to sell the lands of intestate to pay her debts.

James T. Lineback as Administrator of Andrew Fletcher, deceased, against Jas. Fletcher and others.

Petition to sell the lands of intestate to pay his debts.

It appearing to the Court that George Brewer, one of the defendants in each of the above entitled actions, is not a resident of this State, he is hereby notified and required to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, at the Court-House in Winston on the 25th day of Sept. 1886, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint filed in each of said actions, or judgment will be rendered against him in accordance with the relief demanded in the said complaints.

Witness, C. S. Hauser, Clerk of said Court, at office in Winston, N. C., August the 10th, 1886.

C. S. HAUSER,
Clerk of Forsyth Superior Court.
Aug. 12-6w.

North Carolina. | Superior Court.
FORSYTH COUNTY. |
J. P. Charles, vs. Ida Charles. | Notice.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action, entitled as above, has been commenced in the Superior Court of Forsyth County; and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at Fall Term, 1886, of the Superior Court of said county, to be held on the 7th Monday after the 1st Monday of September, 1886, (being the 27th day of October,) at the court-house in Winston, N. C., and answer or demur to this complaint, in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

C. S. HAUSER,
Clerk of Superior Court.
Watson & Buxton, plaintiff's Att's.
August 21, 1886-6w.

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WILL CURE
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INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
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MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
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Chapel Hill, N. C.
Aug. 5, 1886-3m.

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CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

Over One Million Fruit Trees, Vines & Plants

suitable for permanent orchard planting and stock for Nurserymen.

Every desirable variety of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Plum, Grapes, Strawberries, &c., at the most reasonable rates.

Call or write before ordering elsewhere and learn the extent of these Nurseries. Stock unrivalled,—straight, nice, thrifty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Catalogue sent free. Address

N. W. CRAFT,
Shore, Yadkin Co., N. C.

POMONA HILL
NURSERIES!!
POMONA, N. C.

THESE NURSERIES ARE LOCATED 2½ miles west of Greensboro, at the junction of the Richmond & Danville and Salem Branch Railroads. There you can find

One and a Half Million of Trees and Vines Growing.

Parties wanting Trees, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine stock and learn the extent of these Nurseries. Stock consists of all the leading and new varieties of Apple, Peach, Pear, (Standard and Dwarf), Plums, Apricots, Grapes, Cherries, Mulberries, Nectarines Figs, Quinces, Gooseberries Raspberries, Currants, Pecans, English Walnuts, Japanese Persimmons, Strawberries, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, Shade Trees, &c., and in fact everything of the hardy class usually kept in a first-class Nursery,

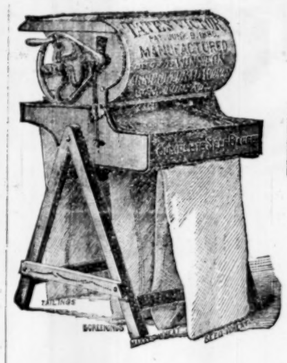
SUITABLE FOR NORTH CAROLINA and the Southern Border States.

New Fruits of special note are the Yellow Transparent Apple, Lady Ingold Peach, the Lawson, Keiffer, Lucy Duke and Beauforf Pears, Lutie, Niagara and Georgia Grape, Wofford's Winter.

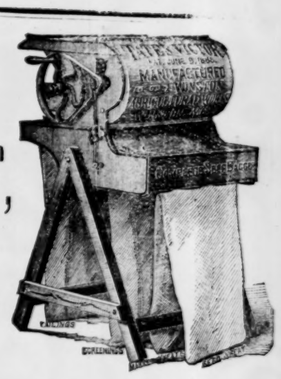
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE FREE.

Correspondence solicited. Special inducements to large planters.

Address, J. VAN LINDLEY,
Pomona, Guilford Co., N. C.
No. 29-3m.



TATE'S VICTOR
Grain and Seed Separator & Grader,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
Winston Agricultural Works.
WINSTON, N. C.



Every Farmer Needs It. Every Mill Owner Needs It. Every Dealer in Grain and Seeds Needs It.

TATE'S VICTOR

EMBODIES more points of excellence in WORK AND CONVENIENCE than any other machine for the same purpose. Perfect in SEPARATING and GRADING, simplicity and durability of construction, and the complete SELF-BAGGING arrangement, which in itself SAVES THE LABOR OF ONE MAN. The VICTOR has two shoes which work independent of each other, and which can be regulated at the will of the operator from a light to a heavy shake, thereby changing the quality and volume of each Grade as may be desired; the Blast is also readily changed from a mild breeze to a strong blast by means of the Fan Guages on each side of the Drum.

Four grades are made in preparing seed—the first grade being all the perfect grain, for seed; the second grade for market or milling purposes; the third comprising all the small and faulty grains and particles; and the fourth grade is that which is carried off by the combination of Zinc Screen work and the blast. Each grade is deposited into separate bags, as shown in the Cut; and the first and second can be run together in the same bag if desired.

THIS MACHINE

Seperates from Wheat all foul stuff, such as Oats, Rye, Cockle, Garlic, Cheat, White Caps, &c., and with the same operation grades the grain being treated; and will separate Wheat OATS and BARLEY that have been grown together; will also clean and grade Oats in a perfect manner; while for cleaning FLAX SEED it has no equal, or for Barley, Peas, Corn, Rye, Coffee, Rice, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Orchard Grass, or any kind of grain or grass seed.

This machine is run by hand or by power without any extra attachments; and by removing two small bolts the Machine is knocked down ready for shipping, moving or packing away. Hence it is the most convenient Machine to handle, takes up the least room, does the most work and gives the best satisfaction of any Fanning Mills on the market.

A large number of certificates could be given in regard to the Machine; but to show how the VICTOR is appreciated by all the leading Farmers and Grain Dealers, we give a list of the sales, nearly all of which were made by one Agent in the short space of three months:

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.
H. T. Moser,	Bethania, N. C.	T. A. Wells,	Statesville, N. C	A. M. Propst,	Newton, N. C.	R. M. Roseman,	Lincolnton, N. C.
J. A. Wolff,	"	W. E. Morrison,	" "	S. T. Wilfong,	" "	J. A. Robinson,	" "
M. C. Clayton,	Sedge Garden, "	Jacob Boston,	" "	G. L. & R. L. Shuford,	" "	J. A. Miller, and R. Mostteiter,	" "
J. W. Davis,	Red Shoals, "	E. M. Brawle,	" "	E. Huntsucker,	Jacob's Fork, "	E. S. & J. H. Rhodes,	" "
J. G. Whitton,	Germanton, "	W. A. Lash,	Walnut Cove, "	N. Gosler and P. W. Sigmon,	Hickory, "	G. W. Causler,	" "
Stephen H. Davis,	Westminster, "	J. M. Arnt,	Catawba Station, "	S. M. Abernethy & J. S. Whitner Co.,	" "	Eli D. Ramsaur,	" "
E. N. Speaser,	Bethania, "	G. M. Smith,	Conover, "	Daniel H. Whitner,	" "	J. J. Havener & Seagle,	" "
W. A. Chaffin,	Germanton, "	Franklin Phifer,	Elmwood, "	Jas. E. Wilfong,	" "	P. M. Hauser & Co.,	" "
Len W. Anderson,	Pine Hall, "	P. P. Green,	Cana, "	W. Smithdeal,	Salisbury, "	M. Wise and E. Black,	" "
W. C. Mathews,	Walnut Cove, "	Neal & Hunt,	Catawba Station "	J. S. Flippin,	Francisco, "	J. W. Lichardt,	" "
W. A. Clark,	Farmington, "	J. C. Miller,	" "	William Hinson,	Newton, "	John Rudasill,	" "
L. A. Furches,	" "	David Christopher,	" "	A. Costner,	Lincolnton, "	G. W. Heofner,	" "
E. A. Blaylock,	Kernersville, "	E. Gant and C. Conner,	Conover Station, "	Minor Seagle,	" "	S. Blackburn,	Newton, "
J. N. Phifer,	Elmwood, "	J. B. Little & Fox,	" "	Wm. Ramsaur,	" "	D. W. Ramsaur,	Newton, "
Levi Pawlass,	Salisbury, "	Mrs. Nancy Sherrill,	Newton, "	John Pendleton,	" "	G. A. Baitey,	Williamsburg, "
Walton & Lyerly,	Third Creek, "	P. E. Hull & Hull,	" "	J. Blackburn,	" "	W. W. Turner,	Vance, "
Barber & Lyerly,	" "	Silas Wike,	" "	Max Wartick,	" "	G. H. and H. P. Havener,	Lincolnton, "
Franklin Phifer,	Elmwood, "	R. E. Fetzer & Yost,	" "	Conrac Sonce,	" "	D. A. Coon,	" "
J. W. Brawley,	Sherrard, "	Logan Moyer,	" "	Geo. F. & Lain,	Newton, "	Capt. J. E. Gilmer,	Winston, "
Jesse W. Miller,	Third Creek, "	H. M. Smyer and G. P. Sides,	" "	H. E. Fries,	Salem, "	J. M. Clark,	Lincolnton, "
J. C. Cowan,	" "	Godfer & Finger,	" "	E. Frost,	Cana, "	M. Ingram & Sons,	Lilesville, "
M. A. Fike,	" "	Bost & Williams,	" "	T. J. Ramsaur,	Lincolnton, "	J. A. Roberts and R. M. Petre,	Keepsville, "
R. W. Phifer,	Elmwood, "	Jacob Lutz,	" "	J. D. Hoover,	" "	C. E. Robinson, and R.	" "
J. S. Troutman,	Statesville, "	John F. Wagener,	Maidain, "	C. J. Frazier,	" "	C. L. P. Havener,	" "
D. J. Brawley,	" "	J. A. Bowman and A. M. Wilson,	Newton, "	Dr. E. Powell,	" "	C. A. Conover & P. H. Little,	Catawba Station, "
E. P. Casey,	Calhaia, "	P. E. Fry,	" "				

PRICE LIST OF MACHINES—AT THE FACTORY.

No. 1 Machine, with Grain and Grass Screens; $25.00.
No. 1 Machine, with Wheat and Oat Screens, 23.00.
No. 1 Machine, with Wheat Screens, 22.50.

CAPACITY OF NO. 1 MACHINE 20 BUSHELS PER HOUR.

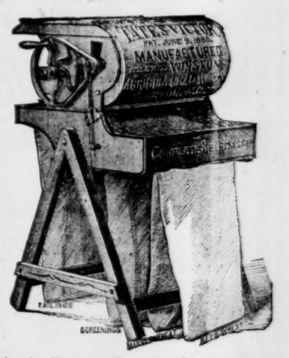
No. 2 Machine, with Grain and Grass Screens, $33.00
No. 2 Machine, with Wheat and Oat Screens, 31.00
No. 2 Machine, with Wheat Screens, 30.00

CAPACITY OF NO. 2 MACHINE 60 BUSHELS PER HOUR.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND LETTERS TO

WINSTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
WINSTON, N. C.



(In writing to the Winston Agricultural Works about this Separator and Grader tell them you saw their advertisement in the People's Press.) No.-28. 3m

HARDWARE.

McCormick MOWERS & REAPERS.	MACHINERY of all kinds.	HARNESS, of all styles.
Clipper and F. F. PLOWS.	ENGINES & BOILERS.	Manufactured by us and Guaranteed
Hoes, Traces, Hames, &c.	Mill Supplies, Belting and Oils, Corn and Flour Mills	1st CLASS. Patent Riveted Collars.

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.

BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.
Mar 25-6m

COFFINS!!
CASKETS,
BURIAL ROBES, &c.

A full and complete line of the above Goods, always on hand, which I will sell CHEAPER than any house in this city. In addition to this department is my extensive

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

I have secured the services of the most experienced workmen, and have spared neither care nor money to prepare to fully meet the demands of all. I have an elegant HEARSE, and my entire stock is new and of the latest styles.

UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.

I am still headquarters for Furniture and at prices that defy competition.

Bedsteads, Baby Carriages, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Parlor and Chamber Suits in Endless Variety. Also Crockery, Glassware, Decorated Dinner Sets, &c., Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Mattings

in endless variety. In fact if you need goods at bottom prices call on

CICERO TISE.
May 20-6m.

OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE.
A FIRST CLASS
HIGH SCHOOL and BUSINESS COLLEGE

A full and thorough Academic Course of Study in Classics, Natural Sciences and Mathematics.

One of the best Business Colleges South of Washington, 214 students from various States last year. New buildings, new furniture, new Literary Society Halls. Full corps of experienced teachers. Location in every way desirable. Fall term opened August 10th. For Catalogue, &c., address,

J. A. & M. H. HOLT,
Oak Ridge, N. C.
No. 28-3m.

WANTED!

The public generally to know, that for $800.00 they can buy a good ENGINE, BOILER and SAW MILL OUTFIT that will saw from 3,000 to 4,000 feet of true and accurate lumber per day. Address SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

$300.00

will now buy a first class PLANER and MATCHER, that will plane six inches thick, twenty-four inches wide and match any width up to twelve inches. Write for circular and prices to the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

WANTED!

100,000 able bodied men,

Not for War,

but to thoroughly investigate the merits of the ENGINES, SAW MILLS and WOOD PLANERS, manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

DON'T READ THIS

unless you are interested. The SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C., wants every person who is in need of a good STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SAW MILL, PLAINER and MATCHER, PULLEYS, HANGERS, SHAFTING, &c., to write to them for prices.

FOUND!

out at last, and no mistake, that the HEGE SAW MILLS are the best Saw Mills built in the United States, considering prices, material and workmanship. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

WHY PAY

from $400.00 to $500.00 for a PLANER and MATCHER, when you can get one that will do as good and as much work for $300.00 of the SALEM IRON WORKS Salem, N. C.

W. N. GARBODEN,
MANUFACTURER OF
Boots & Shoes,
CROSLAND BUILDING,
SALEM, N. C.
REPAIRING NEATLY and CHEAPLY DONE.
GOOD WORK. BOTTOM PRICES.
GIVE ME A TRIAL.
No. 29-3m.

ODDS AND ENDS SALE.
WE WILL OPEN IN A FEW DAYS
A Grand Auction Sale of Clothing,
—CONSISTING OF—
Men's, Youth's Boy's and Children's Clothing.
We are Determined to Sell these Goods. We Mean Business and We Mean What We Say. These Goods MUST GO to Make Room for FALL AND WINTER STOCK.
We are Overstocked. ALL NEW GOODS. No Shelf Worn Goods.
BITTING BLOCK, LIBERTY STREET,
Next Door to Crawford's Hardware Store.
M. M. STEIN.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1886.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 10 Leaves 6.30 a. m. Mail closes 5.45.
" 10 Arrives 11.30 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.30 p. m. Mail closes 3.45.
" 11 Arrives 12.30 a. m.
Money Order and Register business closes at 6 p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Giersh, Senseman & Co., Patent Tobacco Heat Regulator.—A good thing. C. T. Pope, Administrator of Jonathan Swaim—N. S. Sowers, Mortgage Sale.

—Salem Female Academy opens its 53rd annual session to day, with prospects of a very full attendance.

—Fine rain Monday night.

—Cow for sale, very cheap. Apply to C. E. Crist.

—Salem Boys' School opened Monday with an encouraging attendance.

—We notice some very fine peaches are yet being shipped from this place.

Carpenters are engaged at the Academy remodeling some of the rooms and making repairs.

—Mrs. L. N. Keith and W. F. Keith, of Winston, are visiting relatives and friends in Raleigh.

—Rev. C. L. Rights' trip to the Piedmont Springs has apparently very much improved his health.

COW FOR SALE.—A. N. Reich, (about one mile south of town) offers a good milch cow for sale.

—Mr. McMickle and family returned home Saturday evening from a few weeks visit in Surry county.

—Mrs. Levinie Church returned home Sunday from a protracted visit to relatives and friends at Pfafftown.

—Mr. Sides, who recently purchased the old Salem Mill, took charge of the same yesterday (Wednesday.)

—A large number of persons from this place attended the protracted meeting at Pleasant Fork on Sunday.

—The Indian doctor, well known in Winston, is reported to have fallen dead in Windsor, N. C., while selling medicine.

—The building on Main Street, formerly used as a shoe shop by Edwin Minning, is being converted into a dwelling house.

—There has been less money spent this year in Salem for watermelons than for many years. It is needless to state the reason.

—Mrs. Jane Cox, of Laurenburg, N. C., is visiting her son, Joseph Cox, in this place. She is the guest of Mrs. Tabitha Bennet.

—One-half of the shedding at the depot has been enclosed, making considerable more room for storing freight under lock and key.

—In passing Ex-Sheriff A. Fogle called us in and exhibited to us his very well executed carved walking canes, as described in the Press last week.

—One of H. A. Giersh's hens laid an egg the other day which measured 6¼ inches in circumference one way, 7½ inches the other, and weighed 3¼ ounces.

—Dr Robert Beck, formerly of this place, but now engaged in the drug business in Charlotte, was on a visit to relatives and friends in this place last week.

The social party given by the Salem Pleasure Club, at Dr. Swift's, on last Friday night, complimentary to Miss Mattie Walston, of Tarboro, was a very enjoyable affair.

—Among the numerous pupils who returned to Salem Female Academy, we notice Misses Annie Hill, Lula and Bessie Purnell, of Raleigh, and Misses Ollinger, of Florida.

—The old 'possum hunters are waiting anxiously for the hunting season to open. Uncle Giles Mack (col.) says he "ain't no account till he gets his inards well greased with 'possum fat.

—There will be a gathering of Sunday Schools at Hickory Ridge, on next Sunday. Some six or eight Sunday schools will be present, and the exercises will consist of addresses, singing, &c.

—Miss Flora Pfaff, living near Mt. Tabor, this county, celebrated her 18th birthday on last Friday. A large number of her young friends were present, and the occasion was one of much pleasure to all.

—Chas. Smith and S. E. Brown engaged in a row in Winston, when Smith struck Brown on the head with a mattock, fracturing his skull, and rendering his recovery doubtful. Smith is under arrest.

—George Boozer and Mrs. H. E. Fries returned home on Thursday of last week from Wilkesboro, where they had gone on a visit to Dr. Ham. V. Horton, who we are pleased to learn is improving from the relapse he had of typhoid fever.

—The Mt. Airy *News* says: The many friends of John Banner, Esq., one of our oldest citizens, will regret to learn that his health is feeble and that he is confined to his room. He is very cheerful and is always glad to see his friends and neighbors.

—Mack Walker and sister, Miss Linnie, of Tennessee, relatives of W. J. Cooper, arrived in this place on Thursday of last week. Mr. Walker left for Bingham School on Sunday morning, and Miss Linnie will enter the Academy in this place.

—The County Superintendent will attend at the Courrt-House in Winston, on the second Thursday, Friday and Saturday (9th, 10th and 11th of September) for the purpose of examining Common School teachers. Saturday for colored applicants.

—The *Twin-City Daily* has again made its appearance in an enlarged and very much improved form. We wish Mr. Sadler much success, and hope the citizens of the two towns will appreciate his efforts in publishing a well conducted daily in our midst.

—Farmers are requested to send to the *Progressive Farmer*, Winston, N. C., and get a form of the constitution and by-laws for the organization of Farmers' Clubs. Mailed to any address free. Forsyth county has ten clubs which have organized a county club.

—Dr. Swift kindly showed us a bunch of beautiful "Sea Oats," brought from Santa Rosa Island, Pensacola Bay, near Fort Pickens, Fla. It was presented to Mrs. Swift by the Misses Ollinger, who returned to school at the Academy. It is a bright straw color and very ornamental.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ENVIOUS OF A FORMER SALEMITE.—While the President was out fishing the other day, up in the Adirondacks, without his usual good-luck, he met Col. A. H. Belo, proprietor of the Galveston *News*, and son of the late E. Belo, Esq., of this place. Col. Belo had just caught a monster salmon.

—Two boys who were going up on the elevator which was loaded with boxes of tobacco at H. H. Reynold's tobacco factory, on Saturday afternoon had a very narrow escape from being crippled or killed. The elevator had got up some distance when the weight broke causing the elevator to fall to the basement. The boys were slightly bruised.

—Geo Hauser, of big watermelon fame, writes Frank Hege that his largest melon now weighs 75 pounds and is gaining from one pound to a pound and a half a day, and that it will not be matured before the middle of this month. Frank has engaged it, and when it is pulled it will be on exhibition at the sign of the "big coffee pot."

—A. C. Shepherd and John Hunley got into a difficulty on the eastern suburbs of Winston, on Sunday last, during which Hunley used brass knucks and badly beat up Shepherd's face. Hunley received a painful wound in the hand and now carries it in a swing. Insulting language seems to have been the cause of the difficulty.—*Daily.*

—Thanks to N. W. Craft for fine specimens of Concord, Victory, Martha, Delaware and Brighton grapes. The Victory is a white seedling grape of Mr. Craft's own production and very fine. Among the Pears were the luscious Duches, d'Angoleme, White Doyenne, and juicy Bartlette and Seckel. Mr. Craft's personal attention to his fruits and trees secures the best results.

—One day last week R. D. McCuiston, one of the carpenters engaged at work on the "city-flat," on Main Street, fell from near the roof to the second floor sleepers, where he managed to catch on to the sleepers with both hands which prevented his going on through to the basement of the building. With the aid of some of the other workmen he was released from his perilous situation. He was not much injured, but says he got a considerable shaking up.

—A. C. Vogler, cabinet maker, of this place, has just finished a dressing case for Dr. J. W. Hunter which convinces us that as fine work can be done here at home as can be done abroad. This dressing case, which is a beautiful one, is made of cherry wood, the plain surfaces being of light mountain cherry, while the pannel work is of "old-field" cherry, both of which are highly polished. The workmanship is very fine and durable, and we venture the assertion again that as fine work can be done here at home as can be done abroad.

—The other day in Winston, the strange actions of a man in the rear of a warehouse belonging to a hardware store, attracted the attention of several persons. When first seen he was kneeling as if engaged in prayer; then he would get up, look cautiously around, then get down upon his knees again remain kneeling awhile, and then get up again and glance cautiously about. He repeated these actions several times, and the suspense those persons were in who were looking at him, to know what he was going to do, became alarming, when presently he arose again from off his knees, inclined his head backwards and his eyes rolled heavenward, it was observed that he held a pint flask to his mouth while the fiery fluid gurgled down his throat. The mystery was solved. The fellow was taking a prohibition drink.

—A friend writes us that he had the pleasure of attending the Picnic, given by the Friedland Sunday School on Saturday the 28th of August. A large company was present. The morning exercises consisted of songs, prepared for the occasion led by Prof. Delap. The singing was excellent. Rev. John F. McCuiston delivered an interesting address followed by Rev. C. L. Rights, the pastor of the Moravian church at Kernersville, in his usual acceptable manner, full of good advice to old and young. S. A. Hege also addressed the people in well chosen words. More good singing followed, after which Rev. C. L. Rights clo-ed the exercises with the doxology and benediction. A bountiful table had been spread under the shade of the venerable oaks near the church, full of the best refreshments, enough to more than satisfy the people. The children then indulged in innocent amusements. All felt that it was good to be there, and went home rejoicing.

Earthquake.

On Tuesday night, about 10:30, a rumbling noise was heard resembling the running of a heavy train of cars, followed by a wave-like vibration, awakening those who slept and causing alarm everywhere. The beds, chairs and articles on tables were shaken. The streets were soon filled with anxious and alarmed people. This shock was followed by five lighter ones, yet all calculated to increase the distress, especially among the ladies and children. Several old ladies prayed audibly and very earnestly. This was by far the heaviest earthquake we have ever experienced here. Telegrams received state that vibrations of more or less severity were felt all over the country from Maine to Louisiana and from the coast to the west, especially severe at Washington, New York, and Chicago, where clocks were stopped, &c. Many families did not retire at all. No damage was done except here and there window panes were broken. Reports reach us from the country that the shocks were severe. The walls of Mr. A. N. Reich's dwelling were cracked, also a house in Lewisville.

The earthquake in Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Reidsville, Richmond and Petersburg was more severe than here, throwing down chimneys, plaster and windows, and cracking the walls of the buildings, causing fear and dismay.

Earthquakes originate from various causes, and no part of the earth is exempt from them. In this section they are felt very seldom. The causes are often mysterious, originating from disturbances in the earth's interior, where there are lakes of molten rock, and into these cavities water finds its way from the ocean, and when suddenly precipitated into the hot cavern the explosion of steam would cause an earthquake. This is, however, only one theory of earthquakes but probably as good as any. Of course, near volcanoes and volcanic mountain ranges these shocks are frequently very destructive. See notice of recent Grecian and Italian earthquakes in this issue.

The Earthquake shocks at Wilmington, Charleston and Charlotte on Saturday last were more severe, causing bells to ring, houses to tremble and the people to feel sick. Accompanying the shock was a smell of sulphur.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, 29th inst., by Chas. Rothrock, Esq., ZEBEDEE L. ROTHROCK to Miss LAURA NIFONG.

In Salem, at the residence of C. S. Hampton, M. L. PARKER and Miss NANNIE I. SHELTON.

Also, J. B. O'BRIANT and Miss SALLIE A. PARKER.

The ceremony for both couples was performed by Rev. E. Parker, on the 20th of August.

In this county, at Lewisville, August 12th, by Rev. M. J. Hunt, AMOS MILLER to Miss MISSOURI E. CLAYTON.

DIED.

In Durham, B. F. MILLER, a printer, once a resident of Winston.

In this county, August 16th, Mrs. KISER, mother of Mrs. Jacob Tise, of Winston, at an advanced age.

At White Plains, Surry county, Aug. 13th, Mrs. SARAH C. MARSHALL, wife of Richard K. Marshall, aged 20 years.

In Concord, Cabarrus county, JOHN A. GOURLEY, a native of this county.

In Greensboro, on Sunday last, suddenly, ROBERT W. DENNY, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Greensboro, aged about 65 years.

In Davidson county, near Abbott's Creek, last week, Miss PHEBE ANN CARTER, aged about 50 years.

County Convention.

There will be a convention held in Winston, N. C., Saturday, September 11th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature, also Sheriff, Sup. Court Clerk, Register of Deeds, County Treasurer, County Surveyor and Coroner. A full representation from all the Townships is desired.

M. W. NORFLEET, Ch'mn,
Dem. Ex. Com of Forsyth county.

To the Ladies of Forsyth and Adjacent Counties.

The N. C. State Horticultural Society will hold its Sixth Annual Fruit Fair in Winston-Salem next year. It took some work to bring it here, amongst the rest the promise that our people would give the society the best fair that had yet been held. We would ask you, ladies, to help redeem this promise, by beginning now to get ready for it. Your department will consist of Jellies, Pickles, Preserves, Canned and Dried Fruits, &c. Some of these must be prepared now in order to have them ready next August, and we hope that all who are interested, (and surely you will all be so, when the time comes,) will have the fair in mind whilst making your fall jellies and preserves.

Our premium list at the last Fair footed up over $100 on this class, and if possible, we will have a still fuller one next year. So please begin now, ladies, and we will know that your department will not fail to meet the expectations of the Executive Committee.

Very Respectfully
LINEBACK BROS.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending August 28th, 1886:

Ladies.

Miss Flora Ebert, Miss Aggie Lineback, Angeline Wilkerson.

Gentlemen.

Mr. James Beckinep, R. D. Baily, Mr. I. M. Cross (2), Mr. A. F. Griffin, Mr. J. W. Lassiter, Mr. Nathan Unthank, Mr. Robert Wilkinson, Mr. Jasper Weavel.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

FRUIT CANNING.

I am in receipt of a letter from a party who desires to form a partnership, or organize a stock company, to establish the fruit and vegetable canning business. To any one interested, I will be glad to give the address of this party, who is now engaged in the same business. An offer has been made that will materially lessen the cost of the plant, and this would seem to be a good opportunity for introducing this new industry amongst us.

J. A. LINEBACK.

SEED WHEAT.

NINE YEARS experience in milling enables us this year to offer what we consider good seed wheat, both White and Red. All persons desiring good clean seed should call and examine our seed before buying elsewhere.

Price $1.25 to $1.40 per bushel.

Respectfully
F. & H. FRIES.

Aug. 26th—4w.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executor of Jonathan Swaim, deceased, the creditors of said deceased are hereby notified to present their claims legally authenticated for payment on or before the 4th day of September, 1887, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

CHARLES T. POPE, *Ex'r.*

Aug. 30, 1886-6w.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

—A choice lot of THOMPSON'S CIGARS at the *Cheap Variety Store.*

—SOLID SILVER SPOONS and TRIPLE PLATED SILVER WARE, at bottom figures, for sale by J. BEVAN, Silversmith, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—For Artist's Tube Colors, Brushes and Artist's Materials of all kinds, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

—Largest Stock of Ladies and Gents Gold and Silver WATCHES, at J. BEVAN, Watchmaker, 55 Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—Chew the MAGGIE MAY, the best Tobacco sold for the money. A trial plug will prove the assertion. Only 35c. (thirty-five cents) per lb. Sold at the *Cheap Variety Store.*

— SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Rubber frames, to suit all Eyes, you will find at BEVAN'S, the Optician, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—If you want your WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED by skilled workmen, and ENGRAVING and LETTERING done by *practical Engraver*, go to J. BEVAN Watchmaker and Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

GOOD SYRUPS and MOLASSES —SUGARS and COFFEES,—sold at the lowest living rates, at the *Cheap Variety Store,* Main Street, Salem, N. C.

MORTGAGE SALE.

BY virtue of a mortgage deed executed to me on March 21st, 1882, recorded in Book 16, page 509, Register's office of Forsyth county, I will expose to sale at public auction at the Court-House door in Winston, on the

Second Day of October, 1886,

the House and Lot in Waughtown, now occupied by N. Crowder.

Terms cash.

N. S. SIEWERS.

Sept. 2, 1886-5w.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned A. B. Mock and E. M. Weesner, have duly qualified as Executors of the estate of Jesse Mock deceased, and hereby gives notice that they require all persons having claims against the estate of the said Jesse Mock to present them to the said A. B. Mock and E. M. Weesner, duly authenticated, for payment, on or before the 8th day of August, 1887, or else this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Persons indebted to the estate must pay without delay.

A. B. MOCK,
E. M. WEESNER, } *Ex'rs.*

Glenn & Glenn, Attorneys. 31-6t.

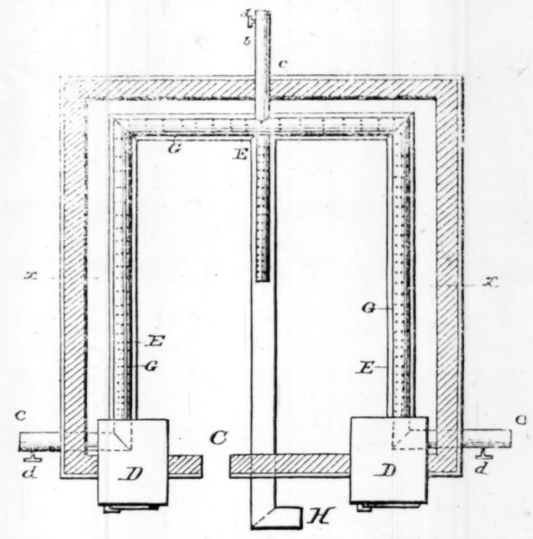
WANTED!

Live energetic agents in all parts of the world, to sell the celebrated HEGE SAW MILL, manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

GRAIN DRILLS The PENNSYLVANIA is the most perfect Force Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for catalogue. **SAW MILLS, Steam Engines, Gin Powers, Cider Mills,** Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers and Standard Agricultural Implements generally. Send for illustrated catalogue. A. B. FARQUHAR, Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

N. W. N. C. Guide Book.

An illustrated edition of this popular pamphlet has just been issued. An appendix notices the late improvements in Salem and Winston. Price 25 cents.



D—Furnace. C—Barn Door. E—Hot Air Pipe.
G—Regulator. d—Damper. c—Cold Air Inlet.
H—Smoke. x—Line of Barn.

HARDWICKE & WELLS'

Patent Tobacco Heat Regulator.

It has been proved in this section that the HEAT REGULATOR is a most valuable invention, and that the testimonials given at Marshall, N. C., are not overdrawn, by the following testimonial from Mr. Y. S. Lawrence, of Davidson county, which reads as follows, viz:

CLEMMONSVILLE, N. C., August 28th, 1886.

MESSRS. GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO.

Dear Sirs:—I have used the HEAT REGULATOR that I bought of you and I find that it excels anything that I have ever used in the way of curing nice tobacco. I cut a barn of tobacco on the 23rd of August and had it cured by the 26th, by using the REGULATOR. It saves time and wood, and I can pick 100 pounds of smokers out of the barn that I have cured, which I think will pay for the REGULATOR. I was benefited at least $25.00 on the barn.

Y. S. LAWRENCE.

Any information in regard to the REGULATOR and the cure of bright tobacco will be given by

Mr. J. L. PITMON,
Care of GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO., SALEM, N. C.

PRICE OF REGULATOR.

1 Regulator for a single return flue - - - - $20.00.
1 " " " double " " - - - - 22.00.

FOR SALE IN THIS SECTION ONLY BY

GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STOVES, TINWARE, TOBACCO FLUES, FLUE IRON, &C., &C.,

SIGN BIG COFFEE POT,

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1886—1m.

Receive more Goods, pay more freight, pay more purchase tax and sell more Goods than any house in Town.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM.

NEW GOODS, SPRING OF 1886.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, PEARL BRAND FERTILIZERS, FIELD SEEDS,

FARM PRODUCTS AND FARMER'S SUPPLIES.

FOURTH ST., - WINSTON, N. C.

WE received and sold during the year of 1885 one hundred eighty-two and one half car loads Merchandise, 3,647,000 pounds, on which we paid ten thousand, three hundred and twelve dollars freight. Our sales this year have been very much larger than up to this time last year.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

In this department we are fully prepared to meet the wants of the trade and able to meet any and all competition from every source. We invite an examination of our stock and prices.

RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.

We buy our Coffees in large lots from importers. Sugars from the refineries, Syrups, Molasses, Oils, Meats, Flour and Ship Stuff in car load lots at the lowest cash prices.

WE ALSO BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES

Leather, White Lead, Ropes, Buckets, Tubs, Kegs, Drugs, Fish, Glass, Putty, Tin-Ware and hundreds of other things.

HARDWARE.

Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Mattocks, Handled Hoes, Locks, Hinges, Pocket and Table Knives, Files, Grass Scythes, Grain Scythes and Cradles, Saws, Steel Plows and a full line of Staple Hardware as cheap as the cheapest.

HATS.

We buy them in large quantities by the solid case which enables us to sell them for less money than the same goods can be bought elsewhere from parties not buying to same advantage.

SHOES AND BOOTS.

We make these a specialty, and in addition to a full line of other makes we have increased our assortment of the celebrated BAY STATE SHOES AND BOOTS. Also have a splendid assortment of T. MILES' SONS Men's and Ladies' fine Shoes. There are no equals to these Shoes. We have the control of them in this market and sell them very low. Our Men's RANDOLPH $2.00 Shoes are the best home-made Calf Skin Shoes for the money we have ever seen.

We have in stock Children's Shoes of every good style from 25 cents to $2.00 per pair, Misses' from 60 cents to $3.00 per pair, Ladies, including Slippers, Oxford Ties, Cloth Gaiters and Foxed Gaiters from 75 cents to $5.50 per pair, Boys' and Men's Shoes from 60 cents to $7.50 per pair. Boots $1.00 to $6.00 per pair

We Have in Stock more than 5,000 Pair.

MEN'S GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Cottonades, Drills, Shirtings, Gauze and Dress Shirts, Collars, Half Hose, Suspenders, and a full line of furnishing goods.

FRIES' Jeans, Cottonades, Cotton Yarn, Bed Laps, Arista Sheeting. EAGLE & PHŒNIX Jeans, Cottonades, Tickings, Shirtings and Ball Sewing Cotton, CEDAR FALLS Sheeting. L. B. & L. S. HOLT'S Plaids, J. & P. COAT'S Spool Cotton and many other goods at factory prices.

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES the best, for sale only by us.

LADIES GOODS.

Very large stock of NEW DRESS GOODS of every description, Trimmings, Hosiery, Summer Underwear, Corsets, Gloves, and a full line of NOTIONS at prices lower than you can buy them elsewhere.

WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR LINE OF CASHMERES, being wholesale buyers we buy in larger quantities than any of our competitors and get greater advantages in our purchases. Our expenses in this department are less than those of any other house, all of which enables us to sell at very low prices. The Ladies are cordially invited to examine our goods and prices.

FERTILIZERS.

STAR BRAND SPECIAL TOBACCO MANURE for growing fine Tobacco, STAR BRAND GUANO for Tobacco, Corn, Oats, Cotton, Wheat and Vegetables. There is no equal to the STAR BRAND SPECIAL TOBACCO MANURE. There is more fine tobacco grown from the use of it than is grown by the use of all its competitors. In the field, in the curing, in the color, in the weight and in the price on the warehouse floor, its superior quality is fully demonstrated. We have known a number of instances this year where the tobacco grown from the use of one sack sold from $200 to $350. The fine tobacco is all that pays the farmer to grow and the STAR BRAND SPECIAL is the best fertilizer made for producing this grade. STANDARD FULLY GUARANTEED, prices lower than last year.

NO CHANCE IN TERMS.

Knowing by experience that it is better for us and for our customers we have adopted the cash system in our retail departments and sell goods at a very small margin of profit ONLY FOR CASH OR SALEABLE COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Come and see us, examine and price our goods. Yours very truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

C. E. BENNETT. J. A. BENNETT.

WINSTON MARBLE WORKS!

BENNETT BROS.,

DEALERS IN

MARBLE and GRANITE

MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES, TABLETS, MANTELS, &c., &c.

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Opposite Brown's Warehouse, Main Street, WINSTON, N. C.

No. 28-tf.—July 15, 1886.

R. B. KERNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C

A. N. ZEVELY & SON,

Agents for Mail Contractors,

804 E. STREET, N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONTINENTAL

HOOF OINTMENT

—WILL CURE—

Hard and Cracked Hoofs, Sprains, Sores, Swelled Limbs, Mange, Galls, Burns, Scratches, &c., &c., &c.

Is not affected by exposure to the air; does not become rancid; contains no poisons; can be used on all sorts of animals; is perfectly clean and can be used on the human body as effectively as for animals.

Refer to R. W. Belo, Belo House, and Harrison Crouse, who have used the ointment, and highly recommend it.

For Sale at SALEM BOOKSTORE

GRAND SLAUGHTER SALE

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO PURCHASE CLOTHING. WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL THESE GOODS, CONSISTING OF

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

THIS SALE WILL CONTINUE ONLY 30 DAYS. WE ARE

OVERSTOCKED, NO SHODDY AND NO SHELF WORN GOODS, BUT ALL NEW GOODS.

NO GENTLEMAN IN NEED OF CLOTHING SHOULD FAIL TO AVAIL HIMSELF OF THIS OPPORTUNITY.

These Goods MUST GO.

LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

IMMENSE STOCK OF CLOTHING.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THE PLACE.

Main Street, - BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE, (GRANITE FRONT,) - WINSTON, N. C.

M. M. STEIN, Proprietor,

Read This and Think it Over!

DO you want to buy an Organ or Piano! If so call or write to W. P. ORMSBY who has worked at the manufacture of those Instruments, and is prepared to sell you first class instruments on the best terms. Every instrument guaranteed for six years.

Do you want the Best Sewing Machine on the Market, if so, come and examine the

LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC.

EACH DOMESTIC GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS.

Call at the Domestic Office and see the best testimonials from EIGHT HUNDRED customers who have bought the Domestic from my office.

W. P. ORMSBY,

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

July 15, 1886-1y.

THE BEST

WASHER

We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean, without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED in every county. We CAN SHOW PROOF that Agents are making from $75 to $150 per month. Farmers make $200 to $500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only $5. Sample to those desiring an agency $3. Also the Celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.

LOVELL WASHER CO., ERIE, PA.

Headquarters!

S. E. ALLEN,

CORNER 3rd AND MAIN STREETS, WINSTON, N. C.

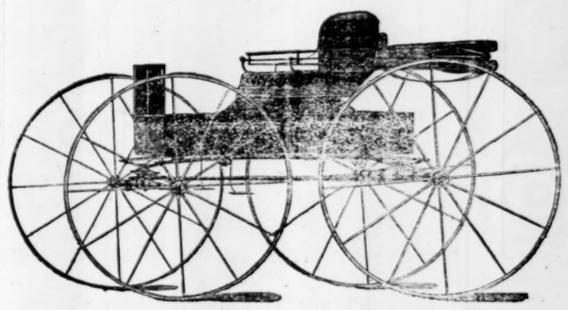
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

—AGENT FOR—

AGENT FOR

Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders,
Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill,
Farmer Girl Cook Stove,
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
Longman and Martinez strictly pure prepared Paints,
King's Great Western Powder Company's Powder.
Hercules Powder or Dynamite,
Leader Corn Shellers,
Victor Cane Mills,
Cardwell Threshers and Horse Powers,
Farmer Friend Plows, &c.



STOCK

Consists of a full and complete line of all goods usually kept in a first-class

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY STORE.

Iron, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Steel Plows, Glass, Paints, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, &c. Carriage and Wagon Makers Tools and Material. Builders Tools. Material and Hardware, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws, Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks, Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.

CROCKERY.

China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Porcelain White Granite, Iron Stone China, C. C Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Wicks, Burners, &c.

J. T. HAYDOCK'S BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Second Covering of Potatoes.

In localities where potatoes are largely grown for market, the second covering of potatoes, as it is called, is an important operation. It is mainly practiced where potatoes are put in drills and ridged up in planting. Just as the young plants peep out of the ground a coverer goes through the rows, scraping the dirt from the centre over the ridge and burying the plants anew. This second covering of dirt destroys any potato bugs' eggs that may have been laid on the leaves. So far from being an injury to the crop it is a decided benefit, and in destroying weeds is more effective than any other cultivation that can be given. It is this labor-saving device which enables potatoe growers on a large scale to continue in business, though prices of potatoes are unreasonably low.

Feeding Calves.

The average boy of the farm has had plenty of disagreeable experience in the feeding of calves. Led from a pail in the hands of a boy, the calf is never properly fed. To feed one calf and at the same time keep off several others as hungry and eager as only young animals can be would be too much for a man to success fully cope with, except that he can strike and kick harder than the boy. Yet how large a proportion of the calves raised are fed in this way! Far more than in any other. It is not difficult, however, to make all this work comparatively easy, whether there be only three, or four, or twenty, or more calves.

Have a proper feeding place and erect a line of stanchions similar to those for larger cattle, but accommodated to the size of the calves. It may be necessary to make the calves enter these to be fed for two or three times. They will soon learn that only here can they get their food. Then, upon the proper call being given, they will eagerly take their places. Whatever the vessel fed from, whether of metal or wood, pails or troughs, they must be fixed so they cannot be pushed about, and they must be kept perfectly clean and fresh.

When the calves begin to eat grass they should within the next two weeks be taught to eat a few oats daily. Thence-forward the milk ration may be diminished as the grass and grain are increased, but the decrease on the one hand and the increase on the other must be only as the paunch of the calf grows. The rennet or true digestive stomach of the calf is the larger of the four. In the full grown animal the paunch is the largest, and this increase in the one case corresponds to the relative decrease in the other as the animal attains age.

Heated Boxes.

The heating of the boxes of the reaper or mower frequently occasions vexatious delay, and occurs without any apparent cause. It is noticeable that a box once heated is more prone to heat again; and if the box holding the shaft to which the sickle-driver is attached is ever thoroughly heated, future trouble can be avoided only by the greatest care. If the box fits too closely around the shaft, it is apt to heat. So, too, if it fits too loosely. The shaft must have enough play, but no more. Too much play is more frequently the cause than too little play.

Lack of proper oiling will, of course, cause the boxes to heat. Very few are so careless as not to apply oil often enough; but the oil may be inferior. It is well to buy oil of only a reliable dealer, remembering that poor oil may be sold at a low price, but good oil cannot. The rule for oiling a mower or reaper should be: "Little and often." The boxes in which the sickle-driver works should be oiled every few moments. If too much oil is applied, not only is the excess wasted, but dust is gathered, and this is a frequent cause of the boxes heating. If a box heats, the first thing to do is to remove all dirt, if there be any in it; and this is the first measure of prevention as well. It will also reduce the wearing of the parts. If the ground is quite dry, the dust will soon find its way into the box and make trouble, unless removed. Sometimes grass and straw will get wound around the shaft in the box. He who would never have a hot box must have a sharp eye and be of a careful mind.—*American Agriculturist.*

Curing Hay.

A frequent mistake in hay making is to over-dry the hay. Not only is the hay better when housed or stacked as soon as possible after cutting as it will keep, but the risk of getting the crop damaged by rains is avoided. The views of farmers have changed very materially in later years in regard to the amount of drying necessary to insure the keeping of hay. Experience has shown that much less drying is necessary than was formerly supposed to be required, especially if the hay is put in a tight barn. If it sweats and heats some that it need not cause alarm for, to a limited extent, this is no harm.

Of course the principal object in drying the hay is to get rid of the water which, if retained undiminished, would cause fermentation under the influence of the air and the germs of ferment floating in it; the secondary object is to lessen the weight and thus lessen the cost of handling. But the more of the watery part of the grass we can retain the more the hay will be like grass; and in getting rid of the water we cannot help losing much of the delicate volatile scents and flavors which it is desirable to retain. How quickly after grass is cut and it begins to wilt is the air all about filled with the escaping perfume of new mown hay; and so long as the drying process goes on so long will this perfume be given out. Any method of preserving grass, siloing or otherwise, which will retain all the ingredients in the most perfect and natural manner will give the best food.

Among the best farmers the practice now is to get the hay into the mow or stack the day it is cut if possible. In good hay weather this can be done with the right management. The mower is started in the morning at least as soon as the dew is off and run until 11:30 or 12 o'clock. If the hay is green and heavy it will be necessary to turn or stir the hay with forks or a tedder, otherwise it will take too long to dry and the top will be dried to death before the underside of the swarth is hardly wilted. Start the rake by 2 P. M., and a sufficient force of teams to haul it all in before the dew falls.

The old farmer's saying, "I would rather have a pound of juice in my hay than an ounce of water," is worth remembering, and if it looks likely to rain before the hay is thought to be sufficiently dry, start the teams to work. Less damage will result by beginning too soon than by having the partly dried hay get drenched with rain. If the hay is somewhat green and heavy the closer it is packed in the mow the better. It should be spread evenly and tramped as much as possible to get and keep the air out.

A practice that has been tried with good success is to mix the green hay with some old hay or straw, putting first a layer of straw, then one of hay, then another of straw and so on till the mow is full or the stack complete. The straw not only absorbs the moisture, from the hay and thus adds in preserving it, but it is itself improved by absorption of the odors of the fresh hay, so that stock will eat the straw up clean, when before they would hardly touch it. Here is another proof that valuable matter is given off from hay by exposure.

The addition of salt to hay as it is being put up is thought by many to aid in keeping it. It is doubtful if any amount less than what would injure the stock does any good as a preservative. But a few quarts to the ton will improve the taste of the hay for the stock.—*Rural World.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

The roots of the strawberry often reach out several feet from the plant, hence do not set out too thickly.

Comb foundation usually produces straight combs and consequently greater conveniences in handling.

Encourage toads in your hot-bed and garden. They will destroy more than their weight in insect pests.

If there is an occupation on earth in which order and thoroughness are of importance it is that of farming.

Excessive labor is the next worst thing to ill-directed labor on the farm, but in haying and harvesting labor may be carried to the point of endurance in fine weather without being ill-directed.

If you intend to compete at fairs bestir yourself in time to know that the products or stock are the best of their kind and in the best possible condition. It is not the biggest always, but the best, that wins.

It is claimed that the ox yoke in common use needs some improvement. It should fit the neck, or else when a load is being drawn the windpipe may be at times partially closed and the inner part of the neck galled.

A calf should be taught to eat whole oats by the time it is three weeks old. This can be done by slipping a few handfuls into its mouth just after it has drunk milk. When it has learned to eat them, keep a supply before it in a tin box.

All fowls that feather slowly are usually hardy—for instance, the Brahmas. For it is owing to the fact that the drain on the system occasioned by quick feathering does not weaken them. Slow feathering while growing is indicative of hardiness.

Very young ducklings are tender at first, and should neither be allowed to go into cold water nor be exposed to chilling winds while they are under twenty days old. Such exposures cause cramps, and they often die suddenly from these results.

The soil can scarcely be too rich for apple trees. Kitchen ashes, in which table refuse has been thrown, will make good top-dressing, and even good ditch scrapings may be used with advantage if nothing else can be had. Top-dressing is the best system of manuring for apple trees.

If large watermelons are desired for show or exhibition purposes, give the vines a very deep, well-enriched soil, and do not permit more than one fruit to remain on a vine. Pinch back the leading shoots occasionally, and be very careful not to injure the vine during the season of growth.

Geese can be fattened cheaply, as they will eagerly consume chopped turnips or any other kind of cheap material, but they must have corn also. It is not well to have geese too fat, as it spoils their marketable appearance, but young geese can hardly be fed too liberally, as until they have completed their growth they will not put on fat.

The Yellowstone Geysers.

The geysers are the most remarkable manifestations of this region; but I shall not give much space to them, says a letter to the Boston *Herald*. Your readers all know what a geyser is. Its operation can easily be imagined, and the photographs, which are frequent, gives an excellent idea of the appearance of these eruptions. I was prepared for them, and they created less of wonder and admiration in my mind than the coloring, the conformation, and the permanent agitation in the springs, to which I have given more attention in this letter. There is but one of the greater geysers that the visitor is sure of seeing in a limited sojourn—Old Faithful, which spouts every hour, and is hardly surpassed in effectiveness by any of the others. The others go at longer intervals—some of several days. One is pretty sure in two days' time to see a number of minor ones, as did we. We were fortunate enough to witness an eruption of the grand geyser also, which in its breadth and power is magnificent. The Castle we missed, much to our regret. If we had included that also, it would have left little to be desired. The landlord who lives in front of it told me: "There is just one word to describe it—it is awful. It makes a noise that appalls you, and it shakes the earth all about; we look for it with hope, but we are glad when it is over." The craters built up around these geysers are great curiosities in the form which the deposits have taken, and it is very interesting to visit them all. One of the chiefest, the Grand, covers no basin at all that would be observed; others, like the Castle and the Grotto, are large and peculiar. The whole area within view of the hotel at this upper basin is covered with springs and geysers from which the effect toward twilight is the best of all. I saw a curious combination of the practical on this majestic scene as I strolled through it alone. All at once I came upon a man and his family washing for the hotel in one of these springs. He removed the heavy soil from the garments, and then set them to boil in the spring. I took a handkerchief from my pocket and it was cleansed, ironed and back there in five minutes' time. This man told me a Chinaman had established himself at another spring some time since, but he put so much soap in the water that he created a small geyser, and John decamped hurriedly, thinking he was in the infernal regions. We tried the experiment later with a pound of soap, and it resulted in throwing up the water with great violence, five or six feet.
—*Correspondence Boston Herald.*

Peculiar Punishment in China.

The cangue is a large wooden collar, three or four feet in diameter, with a hole in the center, through which the prisoner's head is placed and the collar secured with a padlock. This collar is very heavy and prevents the prisoner from reaching his face with his hands. On the top side of the collar are pasted written slips stating the nature of the crime the wearer has committed and the length of his sentence. This class of prisoners have the worst food and cells, and are often crowded so thickly together that the cangues become unbearable, not allowing movement in the cell. They are sometimes sent out in the neighborhood where they committed the crime and forced to beg for food. Another form of the cangue is the chair cangue. This is even more uncomfortable than the ordinary collar, and is not often used. The other prisoners are chained and secured in a cruel manner. The usual method is to fasten an iron collar around the neck, and to this attach a chain. Frequently they are chained in positions that utterly preclude the slightest movement of the body. The overcrowded condition of the jails and the cruel and unnecessarily severe treatment must fearfully ravage the health of prisoners confined for any length of time.
—*San Francisco Examiner.*

A Game Salmon.

Colin Woods hooked a salmon in the North Esk, Scotland. It was a large and obstinate fish. After Mr. Woods had played with it for ten and a-half hours he gave out, but the fish was as game as ever. Mr. Woods' friend, Andrew Brower, took the rod, and it was thought that the fish must yield surely, but at the end of nine hours more the salmon made a vigorous run, and the hook came out of his mouth with a piece of the fish attached. Mr. Woods thinks the fish weighed sixty pounds.

In the Island of Java there are twenty letter-press printing offices.

DISEASE AND INOCULATION

RESULT OF INTERESTING INVESTIGATIONS BY DOCTORS.

Possibilities and Impossibilities of Inoculation as a Preventive of Disease—Distrust of Pasteur.

The recent failure of Dr. Valentine Mott, Jr., of this city, to carry out his experiment in inoculation as a preventive of hydrophobia in the person of Harold Newell, son of Dr. William H. Newell, of Jersey City, the first experiment of its kind undertaken in this country, lends renewed interest to the question as to what has been accomplished and what is now doing by scientists in the United States, and in the world at large, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases by inoculation.

The following facts were recently given to a reporter of the *Commercial Advertiser* by an eminent New York physician: "Inoculation, as practiced in the United States, has usually been performed by veterinarians in private practice or by empirics. Recently, however, the State authorities of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland have inoculated to a considerable extent. But in none of these cases have records been kept which are of any value in deciding upon the benefits derived from the operation.

"The only work, which is generally known, now in progress in this country for the prevention by inoculation of disease, is that doing in the Agricultural Department at Washington. It is under the charge of Dr. Salmon. Under his supervision investigations in the diseases of pleuro-pneumonia and hog and chicken cholera have been made. He has, in these investigations, endeavored to obtain a preventive vaccine for these diseases. They have been continued now for more than a year, with partly successful results. He has been successful in preparing vaccines which will confer a certain immunity, which, however, is by no means absolute or certain. A number of experiments have been undertaken to show that the immunity which follows attacks of certain contagious diseases in animals is due, not to the direct action of the micro-organisms, but to an acquired indifference to certain chemical poisons which are produced in the growth and multiplication of the germs. The effort has been to show also that this immunity may be conferred by making inoculation, not with the micro-organism or germs themselves, but with certain chemical substances abstracted from fluids in which these germs have been developed.

"The study of the micro-organisms of disease is going on to a limited extent all over the United States. All infectious diseases, so far as we are able to judge at present, are due to the specific action of micro-organisms. In the case of any disease, in order to make it likely that a vaccine will act as a preventive, it is necessary that the disease in question should be one of those in which one attack successfully overcome confers future insusceptibility to that disease. In such diseases as diphtheria there is no probability that inoculation would be of any value. Persons who have suffered from this disease gain rather a greater susceptibility to it than otherwise.

"Cholera probably does not belong to that class of diseases in which inoculation could be used successfully. But it is possible in cholera that a limited protection from the disease may be conferred by an attack. That that immunity is not at all perfect, is shown by the fact that in many instances persons who have suffered in one epidemic are striken down in a second, and ultimately die from the disease. On the other hand, in the case of smallpox, typhoid and typhus fever, yellow fever and other of the infectious diseases, one attack confers almost absolute immunity from a second. Now it is possible that, for any of these diseases, there may be discovered methods by which vaccines can be prepared for preventive inoculation.

"The great difficulty in investigating the infectious diseases is the fact that many of them are peculiar to man, and none of the lower animals are susceptible to them. This is true of typhoid and typhus fever, cholera, yellow fever and many others.

"There is very little doing at present concerning inoculation for infectious diseases. The belief in the germ theory of communicable diseases is rapidly gaining ground. In Germany and France it is almost universal. Investigations are making in several medical schools in this city in regard to the relations of micro-organisms to disease. But nothing of importance is doing in the matter of preventive inoculation. Comparatively little has been done as yet compared to what may yet be accomplished in this direction. More has been done, however, by investigations in this direction during the last few years to place medicine upon a scientific foundation than all the investigations in the previous half century.

"So much for generalization. Now to be more specific. Inoculations are making to prevent hydrophobia, but for the most part in Paris. The majority of the profession is incredulous as to the efficacy of Pasteur's methods. There is a growing distrust of his theories and practices. No reasonable explanation of the cause of death in several of his later cases has been given. Assuming that inoculation will prevent the disease, the weakest point in his experiments is his failure to discover the germ which is the cause of the disease. He has made a large number of experiments and claims certain results, but the whole method is purely experimental and can only be judged by the practical results obtained by its use. So far these results can hardly be said to support his claims. Among scientific men in England and Germany there has been from the beginning the greatest incredulity and distrust of his methods. They are lacking in scientific accuracy and that attention to detail which are necessary to belief on the part of scientific observers. His reports have been meagre and wholly lacking in detail. At the same time it would be unfair and unjust to condemn until we have fuller and more accurate reports than we have at present."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The Prairie Dog Disappearing.

The bounty of five cents for each and every prairie dog scalp by the Territory has had the effect of greatly diminishing the number of these pests. Scalps are pouring into the clerks' offices, and warrants aggregating heavy sums have already been drawn in favor of prairie dog slayers. The prairie dog is a pest which the farmers of the West must rid themselves of. Grass, growing grain and vegetables are subject not only to attack from them, but to absolute eradication. Instances have, of late years, been frequent where the work of an entire spring, and consequently the fruits of a year's toil and care, have been rendered nugatory and destroyed by one week's work of the dogs. On the cattle ranges, too, they are dreaded. Here they not only destroy the grass of immense areas, but straight deep burrows, open and innumerable, are the prolific sources of accidents to riders, frequently deadly in character. Many a cowboy, riding swiftly and fearlessly to his duty, has been violently hurled to the ground and seriously if not fatally injured by his horse stepping into a prairie dog hole. Romance and sentiment find small sympathy when opposed to utility and progress, and Washington Irving's prairie dogs must follow Cooper's Indians. — *Cheyenne Leader.*

A Country Merchant's Purchase.

A country merchant bought HEE;
What did he purchase, if you please?
—*Washington Post.*

That's easy. He bought a cheese—aytchee!—*San Francisco Alta.*

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Good Coffee Easy to Make.

Miss Corson, in a lecture, says: "It is one of the simplest things in the world to make a cup of good coffee, and this can easily be accomplished by applying a little common sense. If you put boiling water on coffee, and do not let it boil, you have all the good qualities preserved. One reason dyspeptics cannot drink coffee is because it is boiled. The style of coffee is just a matter of fancy. I have made as good coffee in an old tomato can as I have ever supped from the finest French coffee urn. We should take lessons in this matter from the Turks and Arabians, who grind their coffee to a fine powder. When the coffee is ground as fine as possible, put it in a little bag of unbleached muslin, which should be tied tightly enough to prevent the escape of the grounds. If you use a cupful of unground coffee you can make a quart of very strong, black coffee. In making coffee many people sacrifice flavor for strength. Bitterness comes from boiling. When boiling water is placed on the bag of ground coffee it should stand at least three minutes before serving. Remember, the longer it stands the stronger it becomes."

Recipes and Hints.

A delicate cake is made by this recipe: One cupful of sugar mixed with two tablespoonfuls of butter; add one cupful of flour with one teaspoonful of baking powder, half a cupful of corn starch, half a cupful of milk and the whites of three eggs, flavoring with vanilla. Bake in a good oven.

Pretty receptacles for growing plants for the sick room are baskets with a place for a small flower-pot at each of the four rounded corners, thus leaving space for a pot in the centre. A strip of white cloth with pinked edges and embroidered with a delicate vine design in floss silk forms a drapery which is attached to the rim of the basket, the stitches being hidden by a quilling of ribbon.

An appetizing way of using remnants of cold beef is to mince the beef very fine and put a thick layer of it over macaroni or spaghetti that has been boiled for twenty minutes in salted water. Over the layer of beef pour canned or fresh stewed tomatoes that have been stewed with a bit of onion, a little parsley and some butter, then cover with bread or cracker crumbs, over which bits of butter are dropped, and bake in a quick oven until a nice brown.

This pudding is simple and delicate: Set one quart of milk on the stove, and when it is very hot add three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, mixed smooth with a little milk and the yolks of four eggs, adding a little sugar. Stir until thick and then pour it into a baking dish. When cold, pour over it a frosting made of the whites of the four eggs, allowing a tablespoonful of sugar to each egg. Flavor with lemon juice and set it in the oven until it is a delicate brown.

A cake which may be baked in layers as well as in a loaf is made by this recipe: Beat two cups of sugar and half a cup of butter to a light cream; add the yolks of three eggs well beaten and one cup of milk. Stir in by degrees three cups of sifted flour, to which two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been added; then add the whites of the eggs, which has been beaten into a stiff froth, and flavor to taste. Bake in three "layer" cake tins or in a long pan.

This fricasee of chicken with peas is well approved: Choose a dry-picked young fowl; cut it into joints, strip off the skin, rinse in warm water, dip in cold water, drain and dredge with flour. Put the pieces in a warm saucepan and cover with hot water. Add a bit of lemon peel, salt and pepper, and a sprig of parsley; simmer two hours and remove the chicken. Beat up the yolk of one egg with a gill of cream, add the warm sauce and whip thoroughly. Place the chicken on a dish, pour the sauce over it, put a border of hot peas, fresh or canned, around it and serve.

A correspondent says that black crepe may be renovated by this simple process: Brush the crepe thoroughly, so that no particle of dust is left in it; sprinkle it with alcohol and roll it in newspaper, laying the edge of the crepe even with that of the paper, in order that the paper shall be between each roll of crepe. Let it remain rolled until quite dry. The same correspondent uses the handles of brooms for rolling ribbons. She has the wood sawed into the required lengths, sandpapers them and rolls the ribbon upon them. In this way ribbon not in constant use has not folds or creases, looks better and lasts longer than when folded.

Try this Swiss roll: Two eggs and their weight respectively in butter, sugar and flour. Cream the butter and sugar; add one egg and half the flour and beat well; then add the second egg and the remainder of the flour. Cover a dripping pan with buttered paper, spread the mixture thickly on it and bake in a moderate oven until firm. Sprinkle a dish with powdered sugar and turn the roll upon it. Spread some jam or preserve evenly over the surface and roll the cake up quickly; sprinkle it with powdered sugar and serve cold. For this sort of cake and for small cakes and cookies a sheet of iron is very useful. It should be made nearly the size of the oven and have the short ends rolled over stout wire or else turned down so that it may be easily removed from the oven.—*New York Commercial.*

A Penny Saved.

Talking of saving reminds me of a penny I saved in Glasgow, says a correspondent. I was on the top of a tram, as they persist in calling the street cars there, and I wanted to go somewhere, I don't just remember where at this moment. I said to the man who sat next to me:

"Does this car go to such a place?"

"Aye," he replied, "it goes by there."

"Then," I said, "Would you mind telling me when we come to it. I'm a stranger in the city.

"Ah'll do that," said the man very kindly, and so we jogged on. At last he touched me on the shoulder and we both got down.

"Is this the place," I asked.

"Well it's not just it," replied my new friend. It's but a step faurer on. It's a penny mair on the tram if ye pass this street."

I was of course quite willing to save the penny, and so tramped along with him. Unfortunately I had on a pair of new boots that day, and perphaps my idea of distance was contorted in consequence, but it seemed to me we walked about three miles to save that penny. But then we saved it.

Some Old People.

Instances of extreme old age are reported from Russia. The *Novosti*, a Russian Journal, announces the death in the almshouse of St. Petersburg of a man, aged 122 years, who had been an inmate since 1818. His mental faculties were preserved up to the time of his death, and his general health was excellent to the age of 118, when he commenced to fail. There is in the same institution a soldier's widow, whose age, as shown by documentary evidence, is at least 110 years. In our own country, at New Holland, Ohio, Mrs. Arnold has just celebrated the 109th anniversary of her birth; and her two sisters are still living, aged respectively 106 and 102 years.—*Science.*

It is expected that very extensive tanning establishments will be put in operation in Washington Territory within a short time. There are vast forests of hemlock trees there, while the supply of hides is large and constantly increasing. Tanners from Pennsylvania and New York are now looking over the ground with a view to selecting sites.

FOR VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL.

THE METHODS USED IN A PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

Drunkenness Classified as a Disease—How Patients are Treated—A Striking Peculiarity.

"The patients here are all women," said the manager of a quiet, unobtrusive private hospital in the neighborhood of Central Park. From the outside of the building nothing could be seen to indicate the character of the occupants, and it could easily have been taken for the home of a business man of means.

"What are the special features of the institution?" continued the manager. "There is only one disease treated here, and that is drunkenness. Drunkenness a disease? Undoubtedly, the same as any other disordered condition of the body. Alcohol is a poison and people who take it habitually suffer from chronic poisoning just as the man does who works in a white lead factory for any length of time. The patients are all wealthy here, and, confidentially, this place is nothing more than a high-toned inebriate asylum. It would never do to call it so as it would ruin the business entirely. It is a peculiar thing about many of our patients, that is, those who come willingly, that if there were anything said about this being a retreat for drunkards they would never come here. They are sensitive on this point, although they know what is the difficulty with them. The hospital is always full, and in fact, patients have to be turned away every day, and I understand that places similar to this have been started further downtown, to take care of the increase in the business. I can't say that drunkenness among wealthy women is on the increase, but there is no doubt that the number of people seeking treatment is larger than it was a year ago. Some of the cases are bad, and women who have formed the habit of taking morphine to quiet the nervous condition induced by alcohol are the worst. Some are brought here in the wildest paroxysms of delirium tremens, after the treatment of the family physician has ceased to be of benefit."

"Are the patients cured? That is hard to tell. The object of the treatment is to break the habit. Patients have been sent home seemingly strong and all right, who after a time come back worse than ever. But little medicine is given in the plan of treatment, and no substitute for the alcohol. Medicine to take away the appetite for alcohol is nonsense, for by giving something for this purpose another habit will usually be formed equally as bad. Whatever tends to strengthen the body is used, and no patient is safe to discharge until the inflammation of the stomach caused by alcohol has been removed. Fresh air, baths, exercise, light food and agreeable mental occupation do the work if a cure is possible. There is a class of patients who do not want to stop drinking. They spend a few weeks with us, get patched up somewhat and go back to their excesses with the vigor of youthful indulgence. All the patients are benefited by treatment, unless there is too great an organic derangement of the kidneys and liver. I know of some absolute cures but they are but a comparatively small percentage of those treated. The trouble is that when they leave here, as soon as there is a reaction, however slight, from the cessation of tonic, they feel depressed and take a little stimulant to drive away the dullness and counteract the low vitality. When this is done once, it is only a question of time when stimulants are taken in large quantities for every little ailment. This sets up an inflammation which is the cause of the craving for alcohol, and the habit is formed. I have had patients under my charge whose relatives would willingly pay any amount of money to have the habit broken. It is not a question of money at all. Millions could not cure a person who did not have a stronger desire to stop drinking than to drink. This is the real secret of a radical cure.

"The patients cannot as a rule be trusted. The will lie about their condition, make themselves appear to be well and strong, only that the restraint they are under may be relaxed, so that they may have a chance to get something to drink. Even when they are brought here physical wrecks, trembling with shattered nerves, wild eyes and wandering minds, they will declare that they have not drank in months, and claim that they are being persecuted by their families or friends. There are many sad cases where the habit of drinking has been formed innocently and perhaps under the advice of a physician. Then there will usually be an honest effort to break away from the grip that is tighter than a band of iron, and the mental torture induced by the effort to keep straight and the lack of confidence in the ability to do so is something horrible at times, and can only be appreciated by those who have seen cases frequently or undergone the agony themselves.

"There is one striking peculiarity about alcoholic patients. They will agree with every statement made concerning the injurious effects of alcohol, and will acknowledge that drunkenness is the worst habit that could be formed. They will deliver temperance lectures to each other by the hour, and weep freely as they recount their misery and sufferings. Give the most earnest protestor among them a chance to get a bottle of whisky, and she will seize it eagerly. The thought of whisky starts the machinery of desire going so strongly that nothing can resist it, and usually, until a patient's stomach is healed, she will drink whisky, if she can get it, until insensibility is produced."—*New York Tribune.*

A Chapter on Crabs.

A New York dealer in crabs said to a *Mail and Express* reporter: "The season for soft-shells begins June 1, and that for shedders a month later, but this year more shedders were caught in June than ever before. The season lasts until October, and we get the crabs all along the coast, from North Carolina to Montauk Point. The prices are lower than ever before, and there is scarcely any money in them for the dealer. We sell them for $1 a dozen, and twenty-five to thirty per cent. die on the way here, while we have to pay sixty cents a dozen when they are bought at the catching place, and besides must pay freight charges. There are some curious features about shedders that people generally don't know much about. For instance, take one that measures three and a half inches from tip to tip with the shell on; as soon as the shell falls off the crab will begin to grow, and by the end of the season it is eight or nine inches long. The shell opens gradually, so that the crab can creep out. The crab is then found to be covered with a soft skin, which quickly becomes very tough. This is what makes it excellent for bait, as it holds the hook firmly. Many acres of low water land are taken up by producers for the exclusive raising of crabs. We keep the shedders in floats and the hard-shell crabs in what we call pounds. The floats are shallow boxes, kept just under the water, and the pounds are large spaces of low water land fenced in with galvanized iron latticed fences. Some of these pounds are three and four acres each and surrounded by fences 1,200 to 1,500 feet long. We feed them small fish caught by fishermen in their seines, and useless to them. One of our great annoyances is from crab thieves. So great has this become that we have had to build barbed wire fences around our floats, with gates that are kept locked. These fences extend four and five feet above tide water."

The Corean Government has issued an educational law which requires all children between eight and thirteen years of age to attend school.

The Original Weather Prophet.

An almanac maker in London named Partridge, who flourished in Queen Anne's time, was the original weather prophet. Like our cherished Old Probabilities of the Signal Service, he foretold storms in March and December, showers in April and May, hot weather in August and frosts in December. Dean Swift became disgusted at Partridge's pretensions, and determined to put him down. Walking around London one day, he noticed over a smith's shop the sign, "Isaac Bickerstaff." It struck his fancy, and he stored it in his memory for future use. In January, 1708, Partridge came out with his almanac as usual. A few weeks afterward London was astonished by the publication of a small sheet which purported to contain the predictions of Isaac Bickerstaff, astrologer. It made a profound sensation, and the sale was great. Instead of the vague and definite hints at futurity which Partridge's almanacs contained, it foretold foreign and domestic events, with the greatest particularity, giving even the hour of the day when deaths of famous men great victories and defeats should occur. But one statement created the most talk; for at 11 o'clock on the 29th of March it was predicted that Partridge; the almanac maker, would die. Partridge himself stoutly denied its truth, but it was of no use. On the 30th of March another pamphlet came out giving a circumstantial account of his death, after a sincere repentance of his sins and a confession of the worthlessness of his almanac. Everybody believed he was dead, and Partridge was never able to convince the public that he was still alive. It broke up his business, and in a few years he really did die. It is a pity that the Dean isn't still on earth to deal with Vennor and Wiggins. A good dose of ridicule is probably the most effectual weapon which can be used against them, and the Dean was a master of the art.—*Ben: Perley Poore.*

Uncle Sam Has Got the Tin.

The arrival of a shipment of tin ore from the Black Hills of Dakota at Chicago is an important event in the mining annals of the country. Precisely this commodity has been hitherto lacking to round out the category of useful metals that are yielded by the mines of the United States. The value of tin as a factor in our manufacturing operations has been constantly growing. Its use in various new industries—notably that of the food-canning description—has made it indispensable, while the cost of this metal has increased pari passu with the demand. Last year alone not less than $30,000,000 was paid out, mainly to Great Britain, for the sheet tin which is largely consumed in the canning factories of this country. The discovery, therefore, of large deposits of tin ore, of excellent quality, in Dakota, and also in Montana, is a fact of wide-reaching consequences to the general welfare. The tin deposits of Dakota, from which the first fruits have now been placed on the market, are reported to cover an area of more than 7,000 square miles. They are situated at Harney's Peak, and the ore is found within a belt varying in width from two to four miles. The ore crops out, it is said, in veins from ten to 200 feet wide, and is very easily mined. The geological features of the region are not dissimilar to those of Cornwall, England and other well-known tin producing localities.—*Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.*

It is said that the colored people of the United States maintain more secret and benevolent societies than any other people on the face of the earth.

The Vice-President of the City Brewery, Mr. J. Helmus, of Louisville, Ky., was entirely cured in one week of a severe attack of rheumatism by St. Jabobs Oil.

A GEORGIA newspaper man visited a terrapin pen the other day where were confined 300 of these edible turtles. When their keeper rapped on the pen they crowded about like a drove of hogs, and showed like eagerness to tackle the feed, which was shrimps, crabs and small fish.

The true secret of success is merit. This is so with Red Star Cough Cure, a purely vegetable compound, entirely free from opiates, poisons and narcotics, and which has received the public endorsement of physicans and chemists everywhere. Twenty-five cents.

BANANAS are a lately introduced novelty in the English trade. They are brought from the West Indies in a chamber in the vessel, the temperature of which is carefully regulated by machinery. The English people look at the fruit askance.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood purifier and strength-restorer—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption, send 10 cents in stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

AMONG the workmen specially occupied with tar in the Paris Gas Works only three were sick in the course of seven years.

Startling Weakness,

general and nervous debility, impaired memory, lack of self-confidence, premature loss of manly vigor and powers, are common results of excesses, indulgence or youthful indiscretions and pernicious solitary practices. Victims whose manhood has thus been wrecked should address, with ten cents in stamps, for large illustrated treatise giving means of perfect cure, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

AN Eastern syndicate has purchased 300,000 acres of the best coal lands in East Tennessee.

The Weaker Sex

are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all female derangements, and gives tone to the system. Sold by druggists.

COLOR-BLINDNESS is said to have been first reported in 1777.

Can Consumption be Cured.

We have so often been fatal results follow the declaration that it can be cured, that we have unconsciously settled down in the belief that this disease must necessarily prove fatal.

It is true that occasionally a community has witnessed an isolated case of what may appropriately be termed spontaneous recovery, but to what combination of favorable circumstances this result was due none have hitherto been found able to determine.

We have now the gratifying fact to announce that the process by which nature affects this wonderful change is no longer a mystery to the medical profession, and that the changes brought about in the system under favorable circumstances by intrinsic causes may be made as certainly and more expeditiously by the use of the proper remedy. In other words, nature is imitated and assisted.

Tuberculous matter is nothing more or less than nourishment imperfectly organized. Now, if we can procure the organization of this food material so that through the process of digestive assimilation it may take its place in the system, we can cure the disease. This is just what Piso's Cure for Consumption does. It arrests at once the progress of the disease by preventing the further supply of tuberculous matter, for while the system is under its influence all nourishment is organized and assimilated. It thus controls cough, expectoration, night-sweats, hectic fever, and all other characteristic symptoms of Consumption.

Many physicians are now using this medicine, and all write that it comes fully up to its recommendations and makes Consumption one of the diseases they can readily cure.

The forming stage of a disease is always the most auspicious for treatment. This fact should induce persons to resort to the use of Piso's Cure when the cough is first noticed, whether it has a consumptive diathesis for its cause or not, for this remedy cures all kinds of coughs with unequaled facility and promptness. In coughs from a simple cold, two or three doses of the medicine have been found sufficient to remove the trouble. So in all diseases of the throat and lungs, with symptoms simulating those of Consumption, Piso's Cure is the only infallible remedy.

The following letter recommending Piso's Cure for Consumption, is a fair sample of the certificates received daily by the proprietor of this medicine.

ALBION, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1885.

I had a terrible cough, and two physicians said I would never get well. I then went to a drug store and asked for a good cough medicine. The druggist gave me Piso's Cure, and it has done me more good than anything I ever used. I do not believe I could live without it.
LEONORA VERMILYE.

Hall's Hair Renewer always gives satisfaction, and is indorsed by our best physicians.

As a stimulant to the stomach, liver and bowels, the safest remedy is Ayer's Pills.

The Testimony of a Physician.

James Beecher, M. D., of Sigourney, Iowa, says: "For several years I have been using a Cough Balsam, called DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed hundreds of bottles since the days of my army practice (1863), when I was surgeon of Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky.

If you have tumor, (or tumor symptoms) Cancer (or cancer symptoms), Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Chronic weaknesses, Nervousness or other complaints—Dr. Kilmer's FEMALE REMEDY will correct and cure.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making force, generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

LYON'S Patent Metallic Stiffeners prevents boots and shoes from running over, ripping in the seams or wearing unevenly on the heels.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

Distress After Eating

Is one of the many disagreeable symptoms of dyspepsia. Headache, heartburn, sour stomach, faintness and capricious appetite are also caused by this very widespread and growing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, promotes healthy digestion, relieves the headache and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, which I had for nine or ten years, suffering terribly with it. It has entirely cured me, and I recommend it to others who suffer with this disease."—MRS. A. NORTON, Chicopee, Mass.

"I have been in poor health several years, suffering from indigestion, restlessness in the night, and in the morning I would get up with a very tired feeling. After taking only a part of the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could rest well all night and feel refreshed when I woke up. I must say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is all it is recommended to be."—MRS. H. D. WINANS, 210 East Mason street, Jackson, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

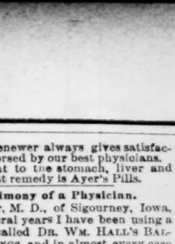
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ELY'S CREAM BALM

We have never handled a catarrh remedy that has increased so rapidly in sales as Ely's Cream Balm, or that has given such universal satisfaction.
—C. N. Crittenton, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

CATARRH


ELY'S
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